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NAVY DESTROYS 68 PLANES

SHOT DOWN OR CRASHED IN SEA IS FATE OF ALL ENEMY PLANES WHICH RAIDED TOKYO, YOKOHAMA

Fliers Who Took Part in Air Combats Make Reports

A.A. GUNS ACTIVE

Enemy Raiders, Taken by Surprise, Were Forced to Fly At Low Altitudes

DEFENSE UNITS WERE READY

The hostile planes which raided the Tokyo-Yokohama area on April 18, were either downed or beaten back and crashed into the sea.

This is the conclusion suggested by the reports received by the authorities responsible for the air defense of the mainland from the airmen which actually gave battle to the raiders, according to Domei.

One of these reports said:

"The air corps received information that two enemy planes were sighted over Mito at 12:12 p.m. on April 18.

"The Division went into action at once. Planes were placed in readiness for immediate action over the Tokyo-Yokohama area.

"Shortly after 1 p.m., a twin-motored enemy plane, looking like a North America B-25 type, was seen flying eastward maintaining an altitude of less than 1,000 meters.

"Our planes immediately commenced a terrific attack on the invader from over a point two kilometers from the Shibagawa beach.

"The hostile plane, taken by surprise, quickly dropped to a lower altitude.

A.A. Guns Active

"At this moment the anti-aircraft batteries near a certain place went into action.

"The invader evidently wished to avoid anti-aircraft fire by descending to an excessively low altitude. As the hostile plane turned its course southward from the Josei district, its machine-guns were active.

Maintaining an altitude of less than 100 meters, the enemy flew along a certain river and escaped to the sea.

"At sea, the raider began to ascend, evidently in fear of a pursuit by us, after dropping its remaining load of bombs into the sea.

"Without loss of time, our planes renewed their attack upon the enemy plane, and succeeded in cornering it at an altitude of approximately 1,500 meters over the sea near Oshima Island in the Izu group.

"At this moment, black smoke was observed issuing from the right motor of the enemy plane.

"From this time the hostile craft began to lower its nose.

Disappears in Clouds

"Then, all at once, the invader went out of sight in scattered clouds.

"Judging from circumstances prevailing then, there is not the slightest doubt that the enemy plane could not have escaped farther. The conclusion is inescapable that it crashed into the sea."

The following account of the attack upon one of the invading planes was given by Sub-Lieutenant Umekawa, who was with the corps which gave battle to the raider:

"We were flying over the Mito air-field at about 12:50 p.m. on April 18.

"Then we spotted an enemy plane, looking like a Lockheed Hudson, flying southward at a low altitude.

"We lost no time in attacking the raider violently. We gave chase as the invader retreated in a southerly direction.

Catches On Fire

"We succeeded in forcing the hostile plane to descend to a low altitude and fly toward the east of Ishioka. We attacked it. It retreated over the Higata air-field in Chiba Prefecture, a stream of gasoline pouring from it. There it caught fire.

"Gradually it dropped to a very low altitude, and with difficulty it escaped to the sea.

"Unfortunately, we had to take into consideration our stock of fuel which was running short and so could not track the invader down and ascertain its fate.

"Judging from circumstances, it is certain that the enemy plane fell into the sea."

Government Offices In Indies to Start From Tencho-Setsu

On the occasion of Tencho-Setsu, or His Majesty the Emperor's Birthday which falls on April 29, all primary schools, tax offices, monopoly bureaus, post-offices, treasury offices and other government and civic institutions in the East Indies will begin their activity, according to a Batavia dispatch to the Asahi. Tencho-Setsu is the first major celebration for the East Indies since it was placed under Japanese military control. About 13,000 tax offices and other government bureaus connected with the Treasury in the East Indies will take up business, the dispatch concludes.

MANCHOUKUO AMITY THANKED BY PRINCE

Chief of Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia In Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, April 21.—Prince Teh, Chief of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, arrived here at 11:50 a.m. today on his formal visit to Manchoukuo in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire and to express at the same time gratitude for the friendship and assistance of both the Government of Manchoukuo and the Kwantung Army.

In this connection the Government of Manchoukuo announced as follows:

"Prince Teh, Chief of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, has decided to visit Manchoukuo and, accompanied by his suite, arrived at Hsinking at 11:50 o'clock this morning."

Prince Teh left Kalgan on April 19, accompanied by 12 members of his suite, including General Li Shouhsin, Commander-in-Chief of the Mongolian Army.

On his arrival in Hsinking, Prince Teh, made a statement to the following effect:

"I am very glad to visit the Manchoukuo Empire today when the War of Greater East Asia is favorably progressing, and to see the remarkable conditions of various facilities in the country.

"The Manchoukuo Empire has made an unparalleled, steady progress within a short period of 10 years since the founding of the Empire, showing the prestige of the country and enhancing the Asiatic morality, as well as securing happiness and welfare of the Manchoukuo people, thereby contributing to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Manchoukuo and Inner Mongolia are closely related historically and geographically, and the assistance given by Manchoukuo to my country has been great.

"The object of my visit to Manchoukuo is to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire and to express thanks for the friendship of the country and at the same time to ask further aid in the future.

"Cooperating closely and assisting mutually, we want to contribute to the welfare of the peoples of both Manchoukuo and Inner Mongolia and to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

CHUNGKING OIL SHORTAGE

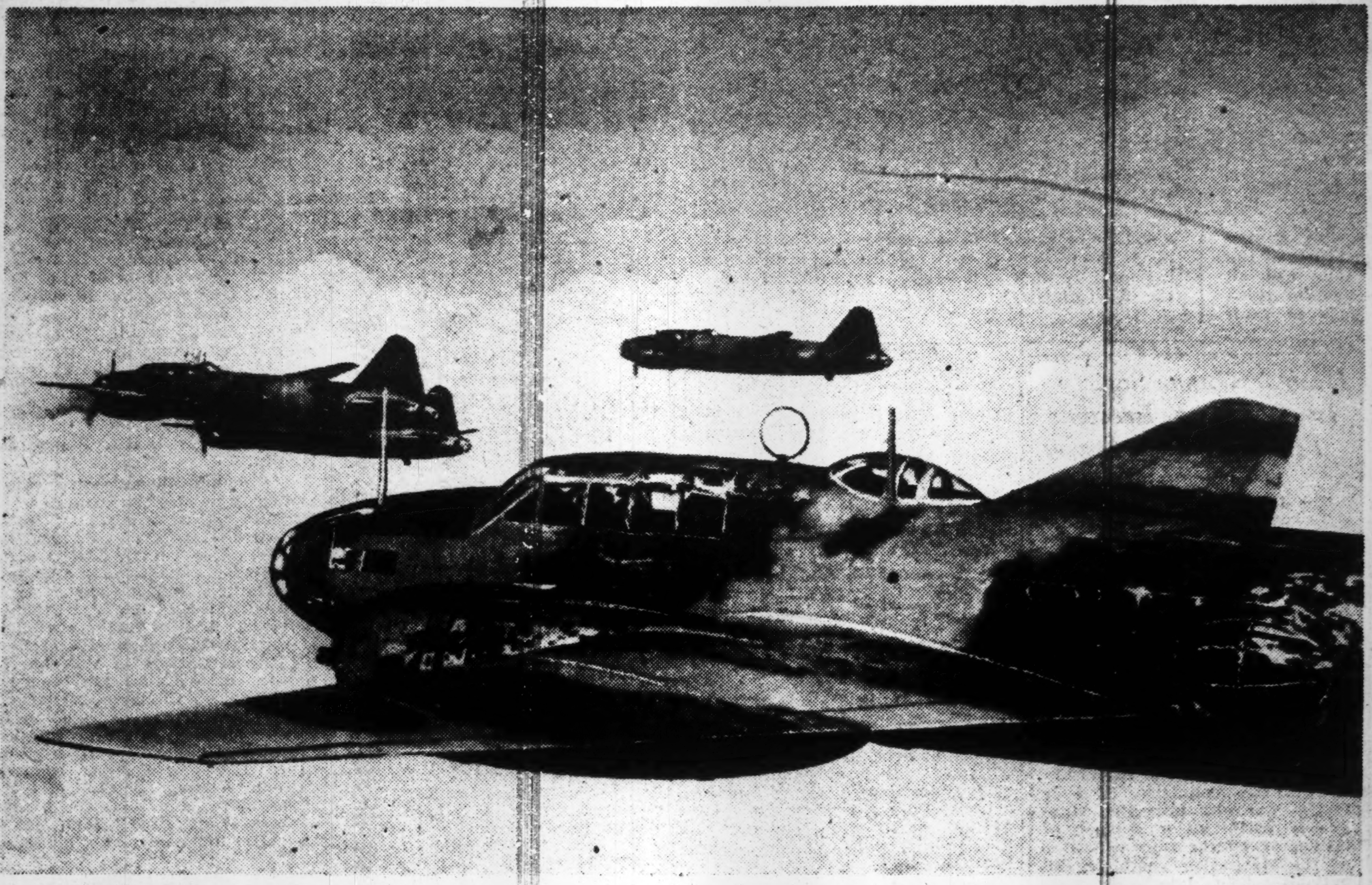
Chiang Regime Facing Difficulty In Getting Supplies

Domei

LISBON, April 20.—With the key oil fields upon which the Chungking regime had been depending now in the hands of the Japanese Forces which are rapidly expanding their spheres of operations, Chungking authorities are exceedingly worried over the difficulty in obtaining oil supplies from the outside, according to the latest reports reaching here today from Chungking.

In order to cope with the situation, Economic Minister Weng Wen-hao of Chungking reportedly is rushing a plan to develop a new oil field in the western portion of Kansu Province, while expansion of traffic facilities in Sinkiang Province is under consideration by Chungking.

Wings Over Southern Asia



Aircraft like these bombed Port Darwin and Port Moresby in relentless waves during April 1 to April 20, resulting in the destruction of 68 enemy planes. These single-wing craft can take along tons of explosives and are mounted with special high caliber guns. They are the pride of the Navy. (Courtesy of Navy Ministry. Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

LUFTWAFFE ACTIVE ON CAUCASUS COAST

German High Command Reports 23 Soviet Planes Downed During Aerial Combat

ENEMY SUFFERS HEAVILY

U-Boats Score Further Successes From Arctic to Caribbean

Domei

BERLIN, April 20.—The Luftwaffe yesterday effectively attacked harbor installations as well as supply depots on the Caucasus coast, and shot down 23 Soviet planes in aerial combat during the fighting on the Eastern Front, the German High Command announced today.

In the central and northern sectors of the Eastern Front, local enemy attacks were repulsed with heavy casualties to the enemy, the communique said.

In the course of the successful German counter-attacks in the northern sector of the Eastern Front, 11 guns as well as 50 grenade throwers and machine guns were either destroyed or captured.

In the Karelia sector of the Finnish frontier, German and Finnish forces combined to deal heavy losses to the enemy after several days of defensive battles.

German submarines operating in the Arctic Ocean intercepted an enemy convoy yesterday and sank a 2,000-ton merchant vessel while damaging three others.

In North Africa, British scouting units advancing toward an objective was halted by fierce German counter-attacks in Cyrenaica yesterday.

Daring German submarine units suddenly appeared in the eastern Mediterranean yesterday and scored a torpedo hit on one enemy vessel in Beirut harbor, on the western coast of Lebanon and bombarded a power plant there.

Other German submarine units guarding the North African coast sank three enemy transports.

The Luftwaffe raid on Malta continued with usual fury as warehouses, airfields and troop barracks throughout the island were pounded with heavy bomb blasts yesterday.

German submarines, active off the United States east coast and in the Caribbean Sea, sank 18 enemy vessels aggregating 131,000 tons. In the Caribbean, a lone German submarine rose to the surface and shelled Dutch oil tanks at Bullenby harbor, on Curacao Island, off the northern coast of Venezuela yesterday.

Luftwaffe raids on the British Isles were concentrated on the south-east coastal cities where factories and steamers were severely blasted from the air, the High Command concluded.

3,000 Relatives of War Dead Come to Tokyo To Attend Special Yasukuni Shrine Festival

Relatives of the war dead are arriving in Tokyo from all parts of the country for the special spring festival of the Yasukuni Shrine which starts on April 23, lasting for six days.

Nearly 3,000 of these relatives arrived here Tuesday morning. They were from Fukuoka, Oita, and Kumamoto Prefectures in Kyushu.

In the coming festival the souls of 15,017 heroes who were killed in the China Affair and in the fighting at Nomonhan on the Soviet border will be enshrined.

Relatives of the heroes to be honored, numbering more than 30,000, are expected to worship at the inner shrine during the special festival. A total of 1,800 relatives are scheduled to worship on the first day of the festival.

The registration of persons who will be allowed to worship at the inner shrine of the Yasukuni Shrine during the coming shrine festival commenced Tuesday.

Relatives, with marks showing that they were members of the bereaved families, in long lines, were seen registering at three places from 8 a.m. They were under the guidance of members of the Dai-Nippon Women's Association and Young People's Association, most of them being strangers to Tokyo.

They showed their certificates to the registration officials and received charms issued by the Yasukuni Shrine and permits to visit the garden of the shrine.

After they had gone through the procedure for worshipping at the inner shrine during the six days' festival, they visited the shrine where they prayed in the main worship hall.

A Domei reporter spoke to a woman, wife of Captain Yukio Yoshimura, who is among the heroes whose souls are to be enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine in the coming festival, as she had finished her registration. She was the first to register.

"I am overwhelmed with awe by the fact that the spirit of my husband is going to be deified," the reporter was told by the widow of the war hero.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

CRY FOR OFFENSIVE IS NEW CHURCHILL HEADACHE

MADRID, April 20.—Unknowing Britishers who have been impatiently awaiting the long promised allied continental offensive are now demanding that the British Government take immediate steps to open a second front in Europe. Little realizing Britain's real predicament, the people have been demanding a second front by pointing out that it would be too late once the Nazis begin their general offensive against Russia, according to sources close to British circles here.

These same sources further revealed that Prime Minister Winston Churchill who well knows of the impossibility of such an invasion, is excitedly attempting to weed out all opponents who are of the opinion that such an offensive be launched immediately.

Meanwhile, commenting on the demand for a general offensive, the Daily Herald declares that Great Britain's desire for a new battlefield can only be realized if the factories in the United States and Great Britain are able to stand the heavy risks that such an offensive would call for.

ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK ON HIGH COST OF LIVING

SAIGON, April 21.—Evidence that the cost of living is rising tremendously in the United States was seen in a report reaching here from America that President Roosevelt had just finished working on his message concerning the cost of living during wartime, which he will deliver before Congress in a week or 10 days.

The report added that the President is scheduled to deliver shortly afterward a "fireside chat" on this subject to the people of the United States.

RETALIATORY RAIDS FEARED IN AMERICA

Urgent That Air Defenses Be Strengthened, Stresses LaGuardia

POLICEMEN ARE WARNED

Mobilization of at Least 200,000 Laborers Held Necessary

Domei

BERLIN, April 20.—Commenting on the attack on Japan by United States aircraft, the New York Times has cautioned against retaliation, pointing out that the United States should not over-estimate the results of the raids on Japanese cities, the German News Agency reports from Stockholm.

Meanwhile, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, of New York and concurrently Director of United States Civilian Defense, speaking before policemen in New York, declared that if American airmen can raid Tokyo, Axis aircraft can attack New York and it is urgent that New York's air defense be strengthened. The mobilization of at least 200,000 laborers will be necessary, he added.

Panama Maneuvers End

Domei

LISBON, April 20.—Large-scale maneuvers which had been carried out by the United States armed forces around the Panama Canal Zone for fear of a sudden Japanese attack in the Pacific have been announced by the United States War Department as ended, according to a Washington report received here today.

To Control All Machinery

Domei

LISBON, April 20.—President Roosevelt, by an executive order, today granted the War Production Board as well as its related organs authority to requisition not only idle machines and machine equipment but also machinery and equipment now being employed by private enterprises, it is reported here from Washington.

The original order applying only to idle machines and equipment was extended due to a shortage of facilities now being experienced by United States military production, the report stated.

The order reportedly was promulgated in accordance with a legislative grant authorizing the President to issue priorities to any organization engaged in furthering the American war effort.

Wants New Labor System

Domei

LISBON, April 20.—Paul V. McNutt, recently appointed chairman of the War Manpower Commission,

(Continued on Page 2)

Port Moresby and Port Darwin Repeatedly Air Raided

CALINOG OCCUPIED

Sixty-six enemy planes were shot down and two more were destroyed on the ground both in the raids repeatedly launched by Imperial Navy Air Units on Port Moresby and Port Darwin and in the air combats fought with the enemy planes which came to raid Japanese bases since April 1 up to April 20, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters Tuesday at 3:30 p.m. The communique reads:

"Imperial Navy Air Units shot down sixty-six enemy planes and destroyed two more planes in the attacks which they had repeatedly carried out on Port Moresby and Port Darwin and in the combats which they fought with the enemy planes which had come to attack Japanese bases since April 1 up to April 20. Our side lost six planes in the interval."

JAPANESE ON ILOILO EFFECT CONTACT

Domei

ILOILO, Panay Island, April 21.—The Japanese Forces driving northward and southward on Panay Island, shortly after 3 p.m. Sunday contacted each other at a point south of Dumarao, in the central part of the island. Meanwhile, Japanese Units are engaged in a furious attack on approximately 3,000 enemy remnants who had fled to the jungle at the foot of Mt. Tigatay, rising 1,185 meters above sea level, in the western part of the island.

CALINOG ON PANAY ISLAND OCCUPIED

Domei

AT A JAPANESE AIR BASE, April 21.—Reconnaissance by Japanese Army planes has revealed that Calinog, important point in the Panay plains located 65 kilometers north of Iloilo, was in Japanese hands Sunday afternoon. Japanese Forces driving from north and south, aided by Japanese Army planes, yesterday morning were closing in on the enemy remnants in the central part of Panay Island. Meanwhile, Tapaz, a key-town in Central Panay, was ablaze as the result of artillery fire from the retreating enemy forces.

CORREGIDOR POUNDED 5 TIMES SUNDAY

The United States War Department on Tuesday revealed that Japanese Air Forces subjected the Corregidor fortress to terrific pounding five times on Sunday, inflicting heavy damage, a Washington dispatch reported, according to a Nichi Nichi special dispatch from Buenos Aires. Meanwhile, the Japanese artillery corps stationed on the Bataan Peninsula and in Cavite have been furiously shelling the fortress, the communique reportedly stated.

FADDEN CHARGES CURTIN OF CAPITALIZING ON CRISIS

Opposition Leader Warns That Socialization of Australia Will Be Opposed

Domei

LISBON, April 20.—Breaking a six months political truce, Arthur W. Fadden; opposition leader and former Prime Minister of Australia, warned the Australian Government that the opposition would offer the maximum resistance to any policy of "irresponsible" socialization which the ministers might seek to introduce, according to a Sydney report received here today.

Mr. Fadden, declared, "It is quite apparent that a minority section of the Curtin Government has been indulging in what must be described as a blatant attempt to use the national emergency to suit their own political ends.

"Unless they are controlled by the Prime Minister," he said, "this minority group willingly would abuse wartime powers to force socialization on Australia."

AMERICANS LEAVE SWEDEN

Evacuation Ship Is Given Safe Conduct Guarantee

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 20.—The United States Department of State has announced that the Swedish steamship Drottningholm, of 11,055 tons, under charter to the United States Government, sailed from Goteborg at 6 a.m. yesterday with a number of American citizens who have been stranded here since 1940, according to a Washington report received here today.

The vessel is traveling under the safe conduct assurance of all belligerent governments who are pledged not to stop it or detain or search any of its passengers, the report said.

BIG EXPANSION AHEAD FOR ITALIAN SHIPPING

7,500,000-ton Goal Is Set for Merchant and Freight Vessels

Domei

ROME, April 20.—The General Budget Committee of the Chamber of Fasci, at its session, today approved the estimates of the Transport Ministry for the 1942-43 fiscal year, designed chiefly for a drastic expansion in construction of the Fascist merchant marine.

Under the new programs for shipping expansion, the Italian merchant fleet is expected to reach 2,500,000 tons, and freighters 5,000,000 tons. Moreover, oil tankers and other special service vessels reportedly will be doubled in number.

Meanwhile, new programs reportedly have been formulated for expansion of land transport and traffic facilities, to link Dalmatia and Croatia with Italy for the purpose of insuring a 2,500,000-ton coal supply from the two territories.

ADOPT SAME PENSIONS

System in Bohemia and Moravia Adapted to Reich's

Transocean

PRAGUE, April 4.—Pensions and social insurance in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia have been adapted to those in the Reich upon the initiative of the Deputy Reich Protector.

This means an increase of about 20 per cent with regard to pensions and state old-age insurance, 33 per cent with regard to pensions paid to widows, and 65 per cent with regard to pensions paid to orphans.

The increase of pensions is to be borne by the Protectorate's budget while the fees of the insured will not be increased.

AMERICA LIKENED TO BIRD WITHOUT WINGS

Now Confronted With Serious Situation Due to Loss Of Markets

State is a living thing. It keeps on growing, is active, goes through all conditions of life and makes efforts to get on with the world as best it can by adopting whatever national policy it deems appropriate and changing it whenever necessity demands. Every nation which is known today as a great power had its beginning in a small way, humbly moving about within its narrow compass and trying to work out its destiny by combating obstacles before it until it attained its present position. But when it once faces a powerful enemy whom it cannot resist, it becomes unable to defend itself and begins its downhill career, so writes Shigeo Komatsu in the Gaiko Jiho magazine. His article follows:

In a speech George Washington made to the American people as he was retiring from active public life, he made a reference to the destiny of the American people in the following effect: "The people of the United States must confine their activities within the American continent and refrain from interfering in the affairs of the other continent. There are many nations in Europe with conflicting interests, and if the United States become involved in European politics, chances are that it will face serious difficulties. It behooves, therefore, for the American people to look after their own business at home. Liberty and independence are the great ideals for which the United States is founded."

Started Out With 13

The United States in those days was a small nation consisting of no more than 13 states, but it made epochal developments in keeping with the rising spirit of the time. Under the new conditions of the country, therefore, it could no longer be satisfied with the warning voiced by George Washington and entertained an ambition to lead the entire American continent. This is apparent when we recall the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine enunciated by James Monroe, fifth president of the United States. In those days, Central and South America were mostly colonial territories of old Spain. Stimulated by the spirit of liberty and independence inspired by the declaration of independence by the United States and the French revolution, the Spanish colonies in those regions began to agitate for independence.

In the face of this fact, the Holy Alliance, which was instituted with a view to maintain the status quo in Europe, began to interfere with the situation in South America. Russia, which advanced to Alaska beyond Siberia and the Aleutian archipelago, began to menace the northern section of the United States. The American continent thus began to be threatened by the European nations from both northern and southern directions. Under the circumstances, President Monroe issued this declaration insisting that Europe and America must mutually refrain from interfering with the affairs of the other.

At the time of George Washington, the United States did not seek more than the maintenance of peace, but by the time James Monroe came into power, it desired the maintenance of independence and integrity of both North and South America. As it had continued to grow, it sought to extend its influence to the East and the West and became interested in the affairs of the continent.

The people of the United States, who has established an independent nation on the Atlantic coasts, wished to reach the Pacific. The younger and virile element of the nation started to open the dense forest westward until finally the western coast of the Pacific was reached and enabled the nation to start its career as a Pacific nation with San Francisco as the center of its activity.

Not contented with this, the United States bought Alaska and the Aleutians from Russia, seized Hawaii, Midway and acquired the Philippines as an outcome of the Spanish War. The people of the United States were gratified over the situation and declared that they could reach Asia without any difficulty now that America had enveloped the Asiatic continent.

Russia's Great Ambition

It was about that time that Russia harbored a great ambition in East Asia. It was for this reason that when the Russo-Japanese War broke out, the United States was glad to help Japan to stave off the Russian descent upon Asia and played the part of mediator to bring the war to an end. But when Japan began to show signs of becoming a powerful nation, America started its activities to bring pressure to bear upon it. The American opposition against Japan's capture of Tsingtao and the sending of an expedition to Siberia at the time of the first World War are some of the manifestations of this American attitude.

At the Washington naval conference, the United States, together with Britain, forced Japan to accept the naval program of their own making. It was also the United States that initiated the Nine-Power Treaty and the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance with a view to obstruct Japan's national development. This American diplomatic policy has been growing all the more articulate since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair. Within about 150 years since the founding of the United States, the American people have become so conceited as the result of the great industrial success they achieved that they finally fooled themselves into thinking that the destiny of Asia is in their hands.

American ambition did not manifest itself so distinctly as far as Europe was concerned because there were powerful nations such as Great Britain, France and Germany, which were higher than the United States in cultural level. But Europe had been exhausting its material resources, while the American resources were by no means fully developed. In the course of a century since the founding of the nation, the United States made great industrial developments and increased its industrial power immensely.

In the wake of the first World War, therefore, America was able to supply Britain, France and other Allied Powers with loans, arms and ammunition. It finally sent an army of one million strong to the war front in Europe. Thus it ignored the warning of George Washington altogether and plunged itself into the welter of the European War.

At the peace conference after the armistice, the United States projected the organization of the League of Nations to initiate a new order in Europe and attempted to lead the European nations. But its scheme was obstructed by a body of isolationists in the country, with the result that it had to withdraw from the institution of its own making. American diplomacy toward Europe since that time appeared to have been non-committal, but in reality such was not the case. Economically, it interferred with Europe with the Dowes Bill and the Young Bill and politically with the Kellogg-Briand treaty as its instruments.

Roosevelt, who was seriously concerned with the marvelous development Germany had made under the Nazi regime, declared that the time might come when the Rhine River, which is the line of defense for Britain, might become the line of defense for the United States, thus intimating that the American people must help Britain in the event Germany sought to control Europe. The United States, with its wealth of material resources, its industrial system on the grand scale and its powerful military preparations, extended its influence to Asia across the Pacific and to Europe across the Atlantic and cherished a fond idea that it has become the stabilizing force of the world.

But the United States could not keep the world in peace by means of the anti-war pact or the Nine-Power Treaty it initiated. On the contrary, it has been confronted with a serious situation as it has lost its influence over both Asia and Europe at the same time since Japan and Germany are successfully making their ways for the establishment of the spheres of co-prosperity in their respective regions. The United States has lost the market in East Asia and Europe for its industry at the same time. The situation may be likened to a huge bird which has lost both its wings.

Has to Walk on Ground

The United States has to walk on the ground instead of vaunting its ability to fly all over the world. In other words, it has to return to its century old Monroe Doctrine diplomacy in a new sense. It may now exercise its power of dollar diplomacy in the Central and South America and seek to build up a mighty American continental bloc. There it may play the part of leadership in an effort to offset what it has lost in Europe and Asia.

It goes without saying that the American Government will keep on constructing its navy, airplanes and training soldiers and bragging of its determination to gain final victory, but such attempts are simply futile. Diplomacy proceeds military action. American diplomacy, which already realizes the gloomy military outlook, has begun to make efforts to become the leader of the American continent.

There is not one fortification between Vancouver and Quebec, a distance of 5,000 miles. This condition is said to be symbolic of the diplomacy between Canada and the United States. When two nations exist side by side, it is a matter of course that they should construct defensive equipments, but this has been ignored in the case of the United States and Canada. They are of the same racial stock, speak the same language and have the same traditions. How can they fight with each other under the circumstances? they ask. So they have never experienced a clash at any point all along the national boundaries between Vancouver and Quebec.

When the first World War broke out, both the United States and Canada helped Britain in cooperation against Germany. To Canada, the political center is London but its economic center is New York. The Canadian people live in houses of American fashion, enjoy American motion pictures and move about in an atmosphere of American culture. Canada had been growing more and more Americanized, economically, industrially and financially when suddenly the present war broke out between Germany and Britain. In the face of this fact, Canada entered the war on the side of Britain against Germany and at the same time concluded a military alliance with the United States. The treaty is said to stipulate that in the event Germany should menace Canada across the Atlantic, the United States will take up arms to fight on the side of Canada against Germany.

Since the outbreak of the Japan-American war, Alaska and the Aleutians may become converted into battlefields at any time, and it is for this reason that the United States has been rushing the construction of forts in those regions. Under this condition, it is inevitable that Canada will become all the more important as a base of military operation for the United States. This will make the United States become more positive in its diplomatic dealing with Canada.

What is more important to the United States than Canada is Central and South America. The geographical proximity and several other reasons are responsible for this. South America with its vast area is sparsely populated. There are 21 nations in Central and South America with a total area which is 16 per cent of the land area of the world. As for its population, it is no more than six per cent of the total population of the world.

The Caribbean countries and Central America are comparatively well populated, but the population of South America as a whole is no more than 12.5 persons to a square mile. The average density of population of the world is 41 persons to a square mile. When compared with the 41.5 persons to a square mile of the United States with that of South America, there is a vast discrepancy between the two. It is for this reason that during the past century or two, the South American countries have been constantly importing American and European immigrants. The greater proportion of these immigrants have been Germans and Italians. Most of the German immigrants have settled in Brazil and Chile while the Italians settled in Argentina. Since the outbreak of the present war, the infiltration of German and Italian immigrants has been interrupted. Under this condition, the United States will have no difficulty in extending its influence to South America.

Low Cultural Level

The low cultural level may be counted as another important reason for the United States to expand in the South American direction. It is true that some aspects of cultural life in large South American cities may be compared with that of European cities, but the cultural level of South America as a whole is low. A large proportion of South American culture may be considered as reminiscent of the old Spanish civilization. The Caribbean countries and the eastern coasts of Central South America are still marked with Negro culture to some extent. American Indian customs are even in evidence in some sections of South America. The southern section of the American continent like Canada in the north, is a slave to American civilization, enjoying American motion pictures, automobiles, radios and so forth and may be regarded culturally as dependent upon the United States. It is only a matter of course, therefore, that the American cultural influence taking advantage of the present world situation will have no difficulty in penetrating into South America.

What is more important for the United States is the fact that the South American countries abound with foodstuffs and natural resources of all kinds and varieties. According to statistics compiled in 1937, South America produces 43 per cent of the world's output of silver, 31 per cent of cocoa, 17 per cent of tin, 16 per cent of wool and 15 per cent of petroleum. The industrial system in those countries is still in an embryonic stage of development so much so that practically all the raw materials they produce have to be worked by the highly developed industrial nations like the United States and other nations of Europe. Before the outbreak of the present war, Britain, the United States and Germany, which had been taking over all those raw materials, had been exporting from two hundred to three hundred million dollars worth of manufactured goods to them.

Since the outbreak of the war, German exports have been interrupted and Britain has no surplus power to supply them with their manufactured goods. Under this condition, the United States is presented with the golden opportunity to push its business in South America—all the more so since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, because the United States has been unable to obtain rubber, tin, sugar and the like from East Asia. As a matter of fact, it has already started its activities in that direction. America may be able to obtain more manganese, chrome, iron, copper and other essential raw materials from the South American countries by wisely investing its capital. After all is said and done, South America is the only natural refuge for the American industry which is now suffering from the lack of necessary materials.

Roosevelt said that the real war will be fought in the future, that the United Statse is making preparations for the time being and that the nation will administer the death blow upon the Axis Powers within several years . . . when it is fully prepared. He has aired this idea whenever he has had opportunity to do so. But as American diplomacy realizes that the war has been developing in favor of the Axis Powers, it has apparently given up the hope in its military enterprise and is now trying to solve its problem by concentrating its energy in a new direction.

At the Pan-American nations' conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Rio de Janeiro, the United States desired to promote Pan-American national defense, industrial and financial bloc and play the part of leadership in the scheme. It is not hard to imagine that the United States will in the future promote similar conferences in an attempt to realize its design.

Bataan Enemy Being Disarmed

Beating a hasty retreat down the Bataan Peninsula in the face of the furious thrusts of the Imperial Forces, the U.S. troops soon lost all stomach for fight and, apart from the handful which managed to escape to Corregidor—only to await a similar or worse fate—surrendered. The picture above shows some of the American prisoners being disarmed by their Japanese captors. (Censored by the War Ministry)

Hungary-Japan Society In Budapest Presents Flag to Nippon Envoy

The Japanese Minister to Hungary, Toshitaka Okubo, has been presented a flag of honor by the Hungarian-Japanese Society following its celebrations held in Budapest on April 20, according to an announcement made Tuesday by the Hungarian Legation in Tokyo. At the function, His Royal Highness Prince Joseph Francis, president of the Hungarian-Japanese Society in Budapest, and Count Takach-Tolvay, president of the Front Fighters' Association, delivered speeches for further cementing the friendship of the two countries. Minister Okubo was also presented Hungarian earth as a symbol of solidarity by the representatives of the Hungarian youth organizations. The latest Japanese newsreel on the War of Greater East Asia helped to round up the program.

Rail Accord Reached

D.N.B.

ANKARA, April 18.—The German announcement about an agreement reached between Germany and Italy for the construction of the Berlin-Rome-Naples electric express service has aroused much interest in Turkey, for it is stated that there will be another important electric train service soon after the war connecting Istanbul with Rotterdam via Vienna and Berlin.

STEP TAKEN TO BAN CRITICISM OF F.D.R.

Unfavorable Opinion About Roosevelt Administration Now Treasonable Offense

Asahi Service

LISBON, April 20.—According to a Washington telegram, the Director of the American Central Propaganda Bureau, in a statement issued to the Press on April 19, declared that any criticism of President Roosevelt or his administrative policy would be regarded as an act of treason. He cautioned the public against disheartenment or a division of opinion.

The growth of criticism of the Roosevelt Administration can also be gathered from a statement made by Donald Nelson, Chief of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board to the publishers of American newspapers. He attempted to seal all criticisms of President Roosevelt by declaring that in the existing emergency situation the Roosevelt Administration must be regarded as sacred and inviolable.

The Attorney-General also announced that stringent measures will be taken against anti-Government English-language journals published in America. In this connection, he stated that the responsible officials of "Social Justice," a periodical published under the editorship of a missionary, will be brought on trial shortly for a subversive article published in it.

BLACK DEALING IS SEEN IN U.S. STEEL INDUSTRY

Many Companies Now Involved In Difficulties—F.B.I. Action Wanted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 20.—Although three months have elapsed already since the establishment of the War Production Board, the policy of "public utility first" urged by President Roosevelt has not been realized yet and some of the leading steel companies in the United States are in difficulties with the Government, according to information reaching here from Washington.

The W. P. B. authorities, the same information revealed, accused the Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation and the Jones and Laughlit Steel Corporation of repeated, deliberate violations of the priority regulations and requested the Department of Justice to take appropriate action against the illegal practices of the corporations.

The accused companies are said to have diverted large quantities of steel to private users at the expense of needs of the U.S. Army and Navy.

GENERAL SURIZAWA DIES; WAS IN NINETIETH YEAR

Engaged in Campaigns Against Satsuma Rebellion Under General Nogi

Lieutenant-General Shizuo Surizawa, retired, died of celebral apoplexy at his Suginami residence on Monday afternoon. The deceased was 90 years old and the oldest general-ranking officer in Japan.

Last rites will be held at his home Thursday.

The late Lieutenant-General Surizawa was engaged in the campaigns against the Satsuma Rebellion as sub-lieutenant under General, then Colonel, Maresuke Nogi, regimental commander. During the Russo-Japanese War, he was a brigade commander and rendered brilliant services on the Manchurian battlefield. It was in 1911 that he was promoted to lieutenant-general. In the same year he was placed on the reserve list.

GAS RESTRICTION ENFORCED

Brazil Hit by Shortage Due to Import Difficulty

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 7.—A reduction in the near future of gasoline consumption in Brazil is described as necessary in a resolution passed last night by the National Petroleum Council of Brazil, according to reports from Rio de Janeiro.

The supply of gasoline in Brazil is said to be dwindling rapidly because of the difficulty of importing it as a result of the shipping situation.

Connally Urges Action

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 20.—Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared today that the United States should occupy immediately French Guiana, north of Brazil as well as Martinique and Guadeloupe island, French possessions in the Lesser Antilles, if the new Vichy Cabinet should instigate an attack against Syria, which is now occupied by General Charles de Gaulle's forces, it is revealed here from Washington.

Manuscript Found

Transocean

MILAN, April 4.—A hitherto unpublished cantata by the Italian composer, Gioacchino Rossini, has been discovered in the library of a patrician family at Genoa. The manuscript is dated 1820, and is now being examined by the well known historian, Professor Monolono.

Today's Press Comments

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials, which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Chungking's Resistance Power

CHUGAI SHOGYO—It is possible that Chungking's resistance power is tending downward. Nothing definite, however is known how far its waning power of resistance goes, but it can be imagined that the resistance power at present will be far inferior to what it used to be before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. There was a time when the United States and Britain were firmly pressing their concerted pincer movement around Japan on the one hand and giving positive aid to Chungking on the other.

Their assistance of Chungking not only took the form of financial aid, but the supply of war materials. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, almost all American and British military bases in East Asia have been reduced by the Japanese Forces like fallen leaves blown off before a gale. Chungking cannot remain unaffected by this. A great blow must have been dealt to it as a result. During the early period of this War, the Chungking regime employed its armies throughout Central and South China apparently for the purpose of restricting the activities of the Japanese Forces, but its efforts were frustrated easily. Still, Chungking at that time was expecting something from the resistance power of the United States and Britain.

The subsequent war reverses experienced by the United States and Britain were too apparent to be concealed. Their reverses have rightly affected Chungking's situation. All Chungking-aid routes in the Southern Regions are about to be intercepted, as the war situation develops. The virtual interruption of the Burma-Yunnan route following the occupation of Rangoon by the Japanese Forces has proved a fatal blow to Chungking. Unless a new supply route is opened in India, it will be absolutely hopeless for Chungking to depend upon the United States or Britain. In name and in reality, all Chungking-aid routes have been intercepted. The assistance of Chungking by other means is impossible as a matter of fact.

Those deserting Chungking and pledging allegiance to Nanking are increasing of late. This is ample proof of the waning of Chungking's resistance power. It is, however, premature to think that Chungking will have to decompose itself or lose its resistance strength totally. It still has more or less power of resistance. This question admits room for calm study.

The General Election

MIYAKO—The general election campaign is in full swing. Campaign rallies are the order of the day. The voters daily receive campaign literature through the post. Some sorts of this literature will not enlighten the voters much. Some campaign speeches are uninforming to the voting public.

The candidates in the coming election for the most part have no programs which will distinguish them from one another. They might be divided into two groups, candidates bent upon taking advantage of the current situation, and candidates who would uphold the principles which have been professed by them in the past.

If the people are fully alive to the gravity of the situation with which the country is confronted, they will not find much difficulty in deciding which candidates should be supported. The coming election is one which will determine whether the new House of Representatives should be the right sort of House in the situation which requires that the political structure be such as to permit the people to aid the Throne in the conduct of national affairs. Certainly the aims of the coming election will not be achieved if the voters allow themselves to be influenced by what is told them by speakers at campaign rallies in choosing candidates who are to receive their votes.

Extension of the Control Over Distribution

HOCHI—The fact is patent that notwithstanding the brilliant successes scored in its initial stage, the War of Greater East Asia will be drawn out considerably. It is, therefore, reassuring to note that the nation is now fully awakened to this fact and is firmly determined to fight it out, no matter how long it may last.

It is quite unavoidable that as the war lasts longer, the national life will be rendered more difficult, and so in order to enable the nation to stand a prolonged war, the national spirit must be mobilized and invigorated. At the same time, it is necessary to establish the wartime mode of living on a secure basis and to safeguard the minimum standard of living. It is for this reason that an enormous amount of effort has been expended by the authorities on these matters since the outbreak of the China Affair. Thanks to these well-directed endeavors, we see that the Japanese fighting strength betrays not the slightest sign of diminution, though Japan has been at war for five years already and the war is actually being waged on the largest scale known to human history. Sectionally the supply of materials may not be quite up to the mark, but, on the whole, the supply of all necessaries is assured and the demand is being met. This shows a remarkable progress on the road of establishing the wartime mode of living. Any defective point which may still exist will surely be eliminated gradually through the efforts of the authorities.

In view of the fact that the War of Greater East Asia has now entered on a new stage in which fighting and construction must be pushed side by side, the delivery-book system and the ticket system must be extended in scope so that room for the free sales of necessaries of life may be further reduced. This is the way to ensure the supply of the necessaries of life and to establish the wartime mode of living. It will also preclude illegal deals, hoarding and other undesirable practices on the part of unscrupulous people, and facilitate the normal flow of materials.

Harada Off for Rome

Domei

VICHY, April 20.—Ken Harada, first Japanese Minister to the Vatican, left here today for Rome via Paris. Mr. Harada will spend several days in the former French capital before continuing his trip to Rome, it was disclosed.

NAZI REVIEW LAUDS JAPANESE VICTORIES

Berlin Weekly Adds Knox Making Empty Boast as Subs Still Active in Atlantic

Domei

BERLIN, April 21.—The brilliant victories scored by the Japanese Forces on various fronts in East Asia were given special prominence in a weekly review of the world military situation published today by the German News Agency.

What should be given special mention among military achievements attained by the Axis forces throughout the world are the brilliant victories scored by the Japanese Forces on various fronts, the review said.

The official German war communique of the past week, the review added, clearly revealed the failure of hopes entertained by United States Navy Secretary Frank Knox who promised to eliminate German submarines from waters surrounding the United States.

To prove this, 12 freighters aggregating 100,000 tons were sunk in the Atlantic Ocean alone during the past week. Thus, it is obvious that all Anglo-American hopes for naval victory in the Atlantic are vanquishing, the review said.

Even Premier Winston Churchill is forced to admit that the battle in the Atlantic has taken a turn for the worse after temporary improvements, it concluded.

Retaliatory Raids Feared in America

(Continued From Page 1)

at his press conference today, stated that he favored a program of "occupational groups" to be deferred from selective service induction in order to provide the necessary war labor in the United States.

Mr. McNutt acknowledged that such a program would conflict with the present Selective Service regulations and procedure and would require legislation.

The chairman also declared that the system of labor priorities is unavoidable and might be enforced through writing into war production contracts a clause forbidding "labor piracy."

He estimated that 13,000,000 new recruits will be needed in war plants this year and stated that the program will be on a voluntary basis unless circumstances require otherwise.

Mr. McNutt said that the policies of the commission will be determined as soon as possible after the commission has met.

British Stores Closed

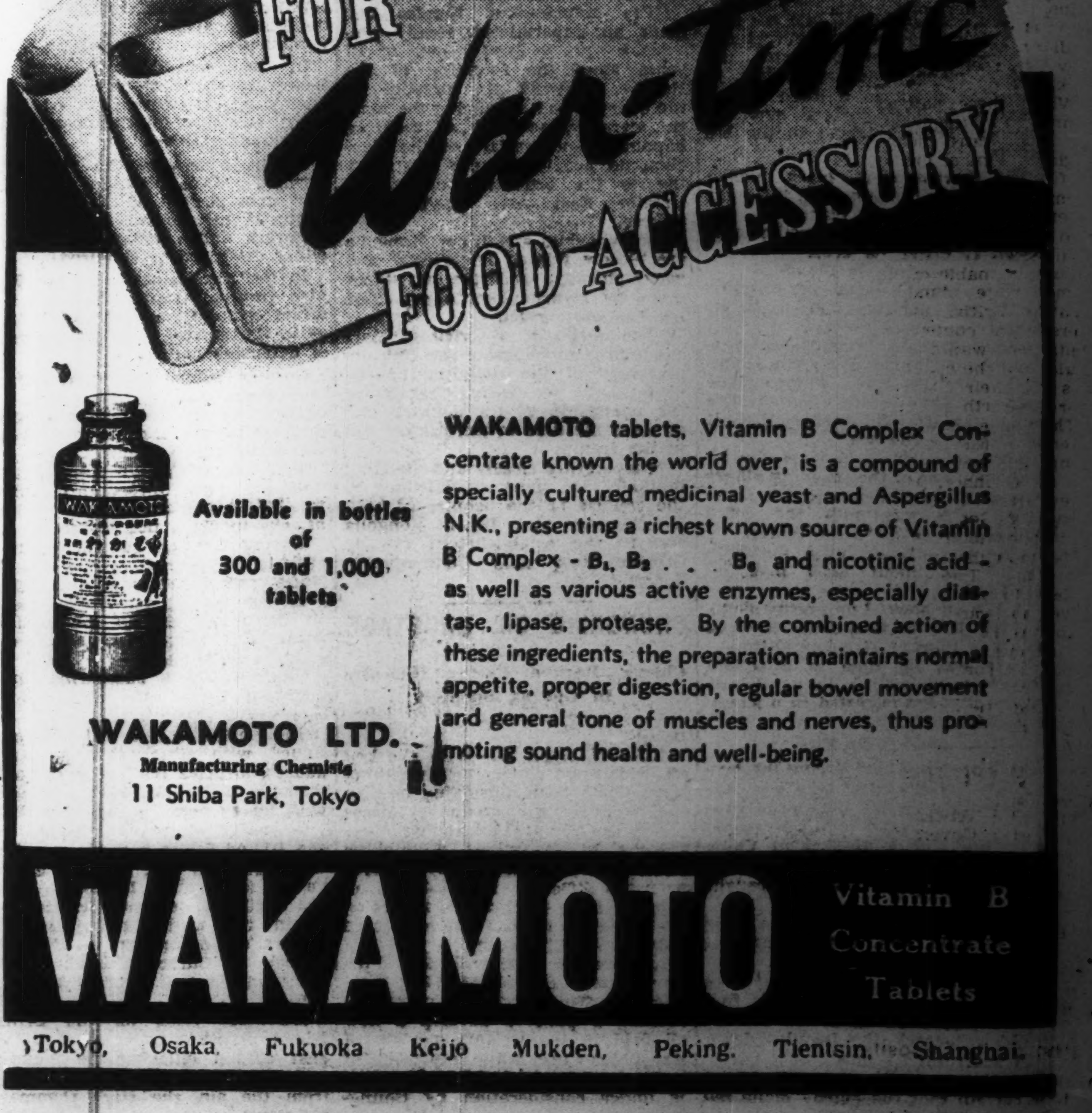
Transocean

LISBON, April 9.—Fifty per cent of the retail stores in England will be closed this summer by order of the Food Ministry and the Board of Trade to economize in labor, the London News Chronicle reported yesterday, according to reports received here last night.

Italians for Germany

Transocean

ROME, April 4.—Several groups of industrial workmen, mostly skilled laborers, have left for Germany headed by representatives of their corporations, it was announced yesterday.



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ANGLO-U.S. CRUELTY BITTERLY ATTACKED

Armed Forces' Actions Also Marked by Characteristic Of Cowardice

In all the battle areas of the War of Greater East Asia, the British and the American troops have "distinguished" themselves by their wanton cruelty to native inhabitants and by their cowardly willingness to surrender, points out Yasuo Mishima in an interesting article in the Hochi. The article follows:

The British and American troops which are being defeated all over the battle fronts are distinguished by two outstanding characteristics, —their scorched-earth tactics, and their willingness to surrender.

These two "strategical" masterpieces of the enemy were fully exemplified in the battles of Hongkong, of Malaya, of the East Indies, of Burma, and more recently, in the Bataan Campaign.

The American operations in the Bataan Peninsula, especially, have earned for them the nickname of "Enemies of Mankind," and the tactics of the British and the Americans, as a whole, have earned for them the anger and contempt of the Japanese nation.

Scorched-earth tactics are pursued in order to prevent valuable material from falling into the hands of the enemy. But the British and American scorched-earth tactics amounted to wanton destruction of life and property. It was as though they claimed the right to destroy.

No Right to Destroy

What right have the British or the Americans to destroy the property of the natives, and ravage the countryside? First of all, the British and the Americans occupied these lands with armed force and compelled the natives to work for them. They exploited the lands for all they were worth without caring a jot for the welfare of the natives as long as it did not concern them. Secondly, men and nature are Godgiven. What right, therefore, have the British and the Americans to destroy these?

And yet they have carried out the wanton destruction of life and property without the slightest scruples. The fact that it is wartime does not excuse them.

Their tactics of surrendering show them to be cowards of the first order. There might be some excuse for them if they surrender because they realize the futility of fighting against a superior foe and to avoid unnecessary sacrifice of life. But not so. They surrender after sacrificing all the lives they can, except their own, for a cause which they know well is futile; they surrender merely to save their own skins. The surrender of the Allied troops at Hongkong, Singapore, the East Indies, in the Bataan area, all show this. The surrender at Corregidor will inevitably follow the same lines.

But it is interesting to note that they have never obeyed the first demand for surrender. If they disregard the demand for surrender it ought to mean that they are determined to fight to the last.

Don't Fight to Last

But no, they do not fight to the last. They resist up to the point where their lives are no longer safe, and then they surrender. It is plain that they have been taking advantage of Japanese mercy, but instead of surrendering to prevent unnecessary loss of life, they surrender after trying to cause as many casualties as possible to the Japanese side, and then because they fear for the safety of their own skins. Furthermore, to save their own skins they forced the native soldiery to the front lines, whilst they themselves remained in the background.

When these native soldiers died fighting for them, the British and the Americans did not show the slightest sign of gratitude. Not even a funeral service was read over them, no cross marked the spot where they were dumped wholesale into open pits.

Innocent civilians were subjected to unimaginable cruelties, and their homes were plundered by the retreating British and American soldiers. Not content with this, they destroyed wantonly all that they could lay their hands on, claiming this as their prerogative in their scorched-earth policy.

They have shown themselves to be utterly selfish throughout all the campaigns, and they cannot be treated as ordinary prisoners of war. They have broken the commandments of God, and their defeat is their punishment.

To show them mercy is to prolong the war. Their motto has been, "Absolute unscrupulousness." They have not cared what means they employed in their operations. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. The Japanese Forces are crusaders in a holy war. Hesitation is uncalled for, and the wrong-doers must be wiped out.

Ecuador Sends Protest

Transocean

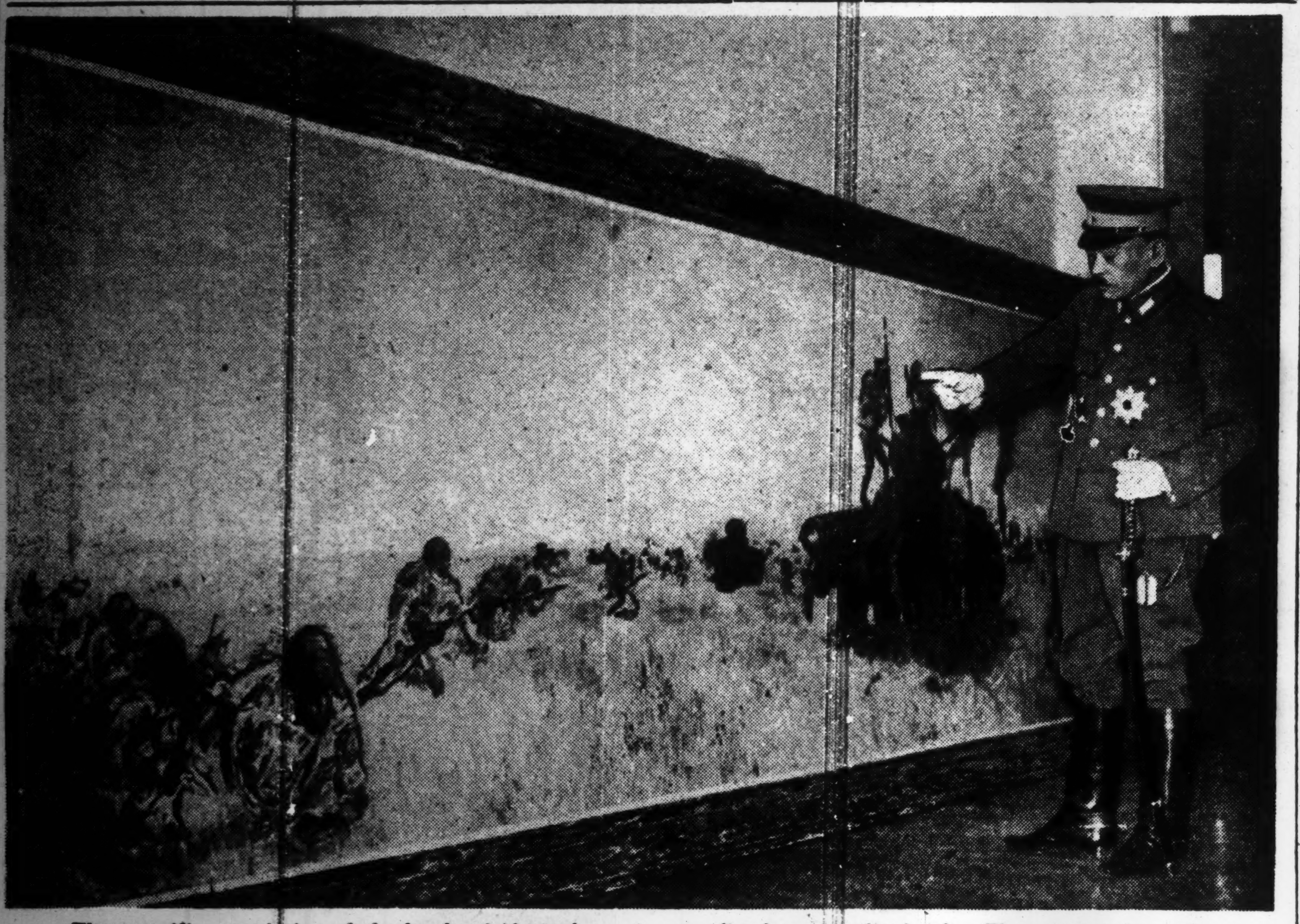
BUENOS AIRES, April 11.—The Ecuadorian Government declared in a protest note to the mediator powers in the Ecuadorian-Peruvian dispute that Peruvian troops were still occupying certain territories granted to Ecuador by the arbitration ruling of Rio de Janeiro, according to a Quito report. The mediator powers are the United States, Brazil, Argentina and Chile.

Phosphate Deposits in Sicily

Transocean

ROME, April 9.—Phosphate deposits have been discovered in the Ragusa district in Sicily, it was announced yesterday.

Painting of Historic Nomonhan Battle



The magnificent painting of the battle of Nomonhan by Tsuguji Foujita now adorns the wall of the Yushu-kan (Military Museum) which is located in the Yasukuni Shrine compounds. It was donated to the museum by Lieutenant-General Tatsuhei Ogisu (standing) one of the most outstanding heroes in that battle. The painting shows the men assaulting the Soviet tanks. In the right of the 12 by 5 feet picture, Japanese death-defying soldiers may be seen on the top of one enemy tank, jabbing their guns into the turret.

U-BOAT OPERATIONS OF REICH DESCRIBED

German Bases Revealed by Journalist to Be Somewhere in Atlantic

Transocean

BERLIN, April 4.—While yesterday's papers gave prominence to the announcement of the German High Command concerning German submarine successes last month, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in addition, reported a visit of its editor-in-chief, Dr. Karl Silex, to Admiral Doenitz, commander of the German submarine arm.

In his report, Dr. Silex says: "In a bunker on the Atlantic shore is the heart of submarine warfare. Just now the situation is being discussed. The chief-of-staff is reporting to the commander of the submarine arm the latest messages. Little flags are changed on a map of the world.

"The lid of a window to the next room is being opened. The arm of a wireless operator of the navy appears in the aperture. He is handing a wireless report received in another compartment of the concrete bunker. The Admiral is addressing a few crisp questions to the chief-of-staff. Then the order is passed out through a window to the wireless station.

"Now solitary submarines are steering on newly ordered courses while the commanding officers in the bunker, after having issued their orders, are already busy with other matters.

"They must give orders for overhauling boats which just arrived at ports and for the equipment of boats ready for departure; they must also issue orders for the training and drafting of new recruits. Commanders for new submarines must be appointed. Plans must be made for new operations. Above all, care must be taken that the men who go out to meet the enemy be equipped with the best weapons and be enabled to fulfil their difficult tasks.

"While all this is going on and telephone calls are being made to Berlin or Kiel or to ports on the Atlantic coast and in the Mediterranean, submarines are proceeding closer and closer to where the enemy is reported to be.

Modern Operations Described

"Submarine warfare today is different from that waged during the First World War. Now, our bases are on the Atlantic and with means most modern for the transmission of reports and in cooperation with air reconnaissance, today's submarine warfare is directed over enormous distances from a central point. This means a complete revolution with regard to both strategy and tactics. The employment of submarines can be directed to an extent formerly unimaginable. This is one of the prerequisites for success. Others are efficiency of the commanders and crews as well as of boats and equipments."

The German journalist then describes how a submarine commander, who has returned from operations, reports to Admiral Doenitz.

"This commander while piloting his submarine from the home base to the base of operations had already sunk two enemy merchant vessels. This time he came from the United States coast.

"He carries with him his sea charts and then follows the most thorough examination. Every single phase of the extensive operations is being checked. No matter how successful the submarine commander has been in his operations, the Admiral is not satisfied until he is convinced that every torpedo, every gallon of oil is employed to the best advantage.

"While the commander is making his detailed report, staff officers jot down observations which the Admiral makes apropos this or that experience as stated in the particular report he has just received. Then the staff officers contribute from their own experiences. Finally, the Admiral puts his hand on the submarine commander's shoulder saying: 'Well done, I am glad you are one of us.'"

Visits Submarine Next

Dr. Silex then describes his visit to a submarine harbor. "Nowhere in the harbor can a submarine be seen," he states. "The harbor is dominated by a gigantic building. It squats over the harbor. This squatting monster seemingly without doors or windows, nevertheless, makes a deep impression in its sharp outline as though it were destined like pyramids in the desert to become a symbol of its era.

"Like a pyramid, it does not seem to have any entrance. But there is one and we go through. In the interior we see a submarine which has just arrived from across the ocean blocked up with many others like so many automobiles in a giant garage.

"Here then is one of the submarine bunkers which have been constructed everywhere at our bases by the Todt organization. Along the ceiling of the vast hangars, cranes pass overhead.

"Within submarines, shipyard workers are hammering away while others are busy on deck or on the hulls outside. Submarines, workers, materials, machines—all are protected by the thickest concrete walls ever seen while the concrete roofs are thicker still. This is a subterranean shipyard complete in all details.

"'Our Todt'—thus he is called by the submarine crews—and his men have put up these gigantic edifices in the time ordinarily needed for putting up a machine shed. What was achieved here is hardly comprehensible. Thousands and thousands must have worked at it.

"The decision to construct such edifices and the order for starting the construction are no less surprising than is the completed building. The entire shipyard has become a safe port. All danger from the air is being excluded while submarines are gotten ready for new operations.

"The Commander and the engineers discuss with the shipyard workers the work to be accomplished on a certain submarine. One submarine is just leaving the dug-out. After a brief period in the shipyard, it is going out against the enemy with new operation orders by the commander of the submarine arms."

Ogochi Dam, Second Largest in World, Making Rapid Strides Toward Completion

The Ogochi Dam, anticipated to become the world's second largest, ranking next to the Boulder Dam of America, is progressing rapidly toward its completion which is expected in 1946. Sixty per cent of the villagers have already evacuated the site leaving behind only 250 families, reports the Miyako.

The dam, covering Ogochi-mura of Tokyo Prefecture, Tambayama-mura and Kosuga-mura of Yamanashi Prefecture, will hold enough water for a year's consumption by the whole Tokyo City population.

Construction, which was started six years ago in 1936, is progressing rapidly in spite of the difficulty in obtaining material. At present the foundation work has been completed, and the five ton cable crane on the summit of the mountain has begun its work.

It is said that to make the concrete required for the whole embankment of the dam, two 25 ton and one five ton cable cranes will have to be moving continuously for four years, consuming during this time 8,000,000 bags of cement.

To cope with the difficulty of transporting these bags of cement, a railway, which is expected to be opened in May next year, is now being constructed from Mitake Station to Hikawa-machi.

At a little distance from the site of the embankment is the stone crusher, the largest of its kind in Japan. The huge rocks that are cut out from the mountain sides are carried by trucks to the stone crusher, which in turn crushes them into tiny gravel at one turn.

The road, which after the completion of the dam will serve as the rear highway of Ko-shu as well as the means of transportation around the dam, is also nearing completion. A long white strip can already be seen winding through the middle of the mountain.

Farther interior from the site of the dam is the settlement of the 1,500 laborers. A report has it that there was one farmer who, working here in his leisure time, used to send home as much as ¥100 a month.

At present 60.4 per cent of the inhabitants of the three villages have evacuated the place, many of them having gone to Manchoukuo to build a Tokyo village there. Only about 250 families still remain in the villages.

According to Mr. Ono, the head of the construction office there 21 lives have been sacrificed in this great project.

"Do you see that shrine over there?" said Mr. Ono, pointing to the summit of the mountain before him. "That is dedicated to the Great Sun Goddess. Can you see that tiny monument beside it? That is for the 21 brave. We hold a festival once every year in October in their honor.

"Since that mountain will be covered with water when the dam is completed, we are planning to raise it higher so that it will form an island in the dam. And then we hope to build an Ogochi Shrine on it."

ACCIDENT PROTECTION LAW

Cabinet Hears Reports From State Ministers

For the purpose of giving active aid to sufferers from enemy attacks, the Wartime Accident Protection Law will be enforced, it was decided at Tuesday's Cabinet session, the Welfare Ministry announced.

The Wartime Accident Protection Law was passed by the 79th session of the Imperial Diet last year. Under the law, victims of enemy attacks will be supplied with daily necessities, including medicine, food and clothing.

In addition, sufferers who are in financial difficulty will receive a subsidy and allowances also will be given in case of death or disability caused by enemy attacks.

The regular meeting of the Cabinet was opened at 10:20 a.m. Tuesday, when reports concerning the recent air raid were submitted by State Ministers. After deciding on a plan concerning the reorganization of retail merchants, the meeting adjourned.

ENGLISH NAVICERT SYSTEM IRES ANGOLA

Portuguese West African State Protests Against Barring Of Hide Shipment

Transocean

LISBON, April 5.—A vigorous protest against the British navicert system has been lodged with the Portuguese Ministries of Colonies and Economics by the Association of Angola merchants in Lisbon.

The Association revealed that 800,000 kilograms of hide cannot be shipped from Angola in Portuguese West Africa to Portugal because the British Consul at Angola refused to grant a navicert for the consignment.

Portugal, it is pointed out, was suffering from a shortage of hides, and Portuguese tanneries could easily absorb this intended shipment.

The economic damage caused to Portugal by the recalcitrant attitude of the British Consul at Angola, who claimed that he is acting on the orders of his Government, was stressed in the protest.

The Minister of Economics was requested to make representations to the British Embassy in Lisbon or to the British Government in London.

Kobe Notes

Nearly three hundred members of the German communities in Kobe and Osaka assembled at the Club Concordia in Kobe on Monday at 6 p.m. to celebrate the 53rd birthday of Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Among the gathering were the staff members of the German Consulate-General of Kobe-Osaka, leading German personages and members of the Nazi Party and the Hitler Jugend group.

The fete began with the entrance into the auditorium of the Swastika and Hitler Jugend flags. Leader M. Braeuer of the Nazi Party delivered the introductory speech in which he declared that the German people, not only in the Reich, but also all over the world, are overjoyed to be so fortunate as to have a leader like Adolf Hitler who has worked so hard for the good fortune of Germany.

A member of the Hitler Jugend band, Gunther Rapp, then gave a recitation of a well-known poem called "The Song of the Faithful." This was followed by a speech by C. F. Krumm who stressed the necessity of the German people to pledge steadfast unity as a birthday gift for the Fuehrer.

Mr. Krumm continued, "Following the first World War which ended unfavorably for the Reich, Adolf Hitler labored day and night to put our country back on its feet. He at last came into power and has now built up a strong nation for which we are truly grateful."

Mr. Braeuer made another speech and concluded by leading the assembly in three hearty "Sieg Heils" for Reichsfuehrer Hitler. The meeting came to a close at 7 p.m. with the singing of the German national anthem and the exit of the flags.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on April 20: Miss S. Fujioka, Mr. and Mrs. K. Ishii, Mr. Y. Inouye, Miss C. Inouye, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. Y. Nomura, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. P. Schweblin, Mr. Y. Sasamori, Miss M. Wakamatsu.

2 FOOTBALL GAMES WILL OPEN SEASON

Twin Bill Slated at Meiji Shrine Stadium on Thursday Afternoon

The Keio vs Hosei and Waseda vs. Rikkyo football games will be played Thursday at the Meiji Shrine stadium from 3 p.m., according to the officials of the Kanto Intercollegiate Gaikyu League. This double-header was originally scheduled for Thursday at the Korakuen stadium but due to the revised dates of the professional baseballers, the games have been shifted to the Meiji Shrine stadium.

It was also announced that the inaugural twin-bill, Waseda vs. Nichidai and Meiji vs. Rikkyo, which were set for last Saturday, has been postponed to a later open date.

Until Nichidai romped over Keio last October, the Mita eleven was considered to have a good chance to re aining the championship. With seasoned veterans in both the forward line and backfield, Keio looked to be a repeater of the title it won in 1940. However subsequent defeats by Nichidai and Meiji made Keio an "also ran" last fall.

May Start Right

In meeting Hosei, however, Keio may start the season off in the right direction. While Hosei offered stiff opposition for the first half last fall, lack of reserves and Keio's blitz air attack proved too much and Hosei went down to the tune of 26 to 6.

The same situation faces Hosei Thursday. Reports have it that Keio's line may be a bit too much. Included in the starting forward wall of Keio will be not less than six members who were considered starters last fall. At the ends will be Tanaka and Tokunaga, the tackles Sato and Tanifuchi, guards Tsujita and S. Sato and at the pivot position Okada.

Key man in the Keio backfield is Nakano, who has three seasons of tough competition. Aiding him will be B. Okada and Miyoshi at the halfs and Yoshida at quarter. Yoshida will be having his first assignment in the backfield. For three seasons he has been the unanimous choice as one of the All-star guards.

Hosei on the other hand is expected to have a better running and passing attack. In Murata, they have a hard plugging back who combines his passing arm to form a dangerous threat. He together with Nakagami, a triple-threat, is expected to give Keio many an anxious moment. In final analysis Hosei's hopes actually rest on the performance of the line. If they can outcharge the Keio front wall, Nakagami and Murata may have a good day.

Waseda should pass it's first test against Rikkyo without too much trouble. A team relying on crushing power, the Waseda team with abundent reserves is looked to over power the greatly under-manned Rikkyo eleven. Last fall, the score was 58 to 7, and it could have been worse, only Waseda was holding its punches.

Waseda's Veteran Quartet

Led by player-coach Fujioka at the half, the Waseda backfield can start with an all-veteran quartet of Tomishima, Nakamura, and Fujii. It's line headed by Narumi at the wing and Kageyama and Kaji, tackle and guard, respectively forms one of the heaviest and aggressive forward wall of the league.

Thus outweighed and out-manned Rikkyo may be in for a bad time, but since the battle is an opener for both, much can happen. For instance, Terai and Ando, Rikkyo's ace backs may find the Waseda line not too tough to eat up yardage. Then again, Rikkyo has always been a good passing team and the heaves of Terai and Ando may connect often enough with ends Yoshida and Sahara to off-set Waseda's power.

It also must not be forgotten, that Rikkyo is a fighting team. Only last fall, it gave the peerless Meiji outfit a battle royal and succeeded in putting over a touchdown, the only team all last season to score on a great Meiji eleven.

Today's Sports

BASEBALL

Professional games, Kurowashi vs. Kyojins and Asahi vs. Hankyu. Korakuen stadium. 1 p.m.

The professional ball clubs resumed play on all fronts Tuesday as dry weather returned. At the Korakuen stadium, the Asahi nine trounced Kurowashi, 6-1, garnering five hits while holding their opponents to a single run in the first-inning. In the second tilt the local Kyojins were nosed out, 4 to 3 as the Hankyu nine bunched three hits in the seventh to put across three runs.

As all games were called-off over the weekend, the league has announced a new schedule for the remainder of the month as follows:

KORAKUEN STADIUM

Apr. 23—Kurowashi vs. Asahi and Kyojin vs. Hankyu.
" 25—Taiyo vs. Kurowashi and Kyojin vs. Nagoya.
" 26—Nagoya vs. Kurowashi and Kyojin vs. Taiyo.
" 27—Kurowashi vs. Taiyo and Nagoya vs. Kyojin.
" 29—Kurowashi vs. Nagoya and Taiyo vs. Kyojin.

The scores:

Kurowashi	100	000	000	—1
Asahi	110	011	02a	—6
Kyojins	003	000	000	—3
Hankyu	000	010	30a	—4

Tatekawa Calls on Tojo

Lieutenant - General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Tuesday afternoon called on Premier General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence to pay his respects.

Radio Program

Wednesday

—Morning—

6:30 Talk on "The Memories of My Comrades." by Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Tetsunosuke Hashimoto; Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; Chamber music. "String Quartet in A Major" (Beethoven, Opus 18, No. 5) and Piano solo, "Rond in C Major" (Beethoven).
8:00 National School Morning Ceremony Hour: Talk. "Special Spring Yasukuni Shrine Festival," by General Takao Suzuki, retired, Chief Priest of the Shrine.
11:00 National School 3rd Class Hour: "Good Music," by Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra.

—Afternoon—

12:30 Japan Broadcasting Chorus.
1:30 New Home Life Hour.
2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: "The Surprise Aerial Attack on Palembang, Sumatra."
4:00 Serial Talk on New Text Books of National Schools.

—Evening—

6:00 Children's Hour: News; "Boy Scout."
6:30 Talk on "The Yasukuni Shrine Special Spring Festival," by Mayor Tomejiro Okubo, of Tokyo; Koto Concert.
6:50 Local News.
8:00 Naniwabushi by Yuriko Haruno.
9:00 News; Popular songs.
10:00 Time; Todays War Situation; News; International Broadcast from Rome, "News from Italy by Saburoji Shimizu.

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STORY OF NENE

Humorous But Thrilling Narrative Centering Around Tycoon Hideyoshi And His Wife

Nene was 16 years old. She and her younger sister Oyaya were adopted daughters of their uncle Mataemon Asano and his wife. Their foster-parents loved them so much that the world had no idea that they were adopted daughters.

Nene was not indifferent to the problem of her future, marriage. The custom of early marriage prevailed in those days. Some marriage proposals for her had already been made to her father-in-law. Among those proposals, four vassals of the Oda clan were potential promising grooms in the minds of Mr. and Mrs. Asano.

Among these four possible bridegrooms of Nene, Sakyo Sakuma was of the highest rank, as he held a considerably important post in the Oda clan and was also in high favor with his lord. Mataemon was, however, rather hesitant toward this proposal because he thought that Sakyo's rank was too high for his family. Mataemon was only a poor and low-ranked vassal belonging to the "Bow Company."

Another candidate was Inuchiyo Maeda. He had often called at the house of Asano and was popular among the members of the family. Nene seemed to be more than intimate with him. But Inuchiyo was hot-tempered and had once incurred the displeasure of his lord because of a bloody strife he had had with one of his colleagues. Moreover, he was rather loose in morals.

The third man was Yohei Kawajiri. He was a gallant fighter and was famed as No. 1, man in the "Spear Company." But he was too old for Nene and, moreover, he was a widower. Mrs. Asano was more reluctant to this match than her husband.

The last candidate was Tokichiro Kinoshita. He belonged to the lowest rank of the samurai class and was poorest of the four proposers. He often called at the Asano house and boldly repeated his proposal, pledging that he would never make Nene unhappy. Mr. Asano was not very willing to accept his offer, for he could not bring himself to think that Kinoshita would ever rise above the plane of the simple samurai. Moreover, he wasn't, in the least, handsome and was called "monkey-face" by both his superiors and equals. He was popular only among the servants of the Asano family, being a jolly sort of fellow. Nene was only amused when this prospective bridegroom visited her home and never entertained or dreamed of marrying him.

Marriage Held

It was in June, 1561, just one year after the Battle at Oke-hazama, that, Nobunaga Oda, the lord of the Oda clan, defeated the forces of the Imagawas.

A wedding ceremony was held in the tenement-house of the "Bow Company" members. The bride was Nene and the bridegroom was Tokichiro Kinoshita. At the news that Nene had been married to Kinoshita, the people were surprised and dumbfounded, the more so when they heard that Nene had wanted to marry him.

The new couple settled in a small house at the back of the Samurai quarters in the town of Kiyosu. Kinoshita was at that time a commander of a section consisting of 30 footmen.

Nene Fell for Trap

Nobunaga Oda was then busily planning to invade and annex the adjoining feudal territory of the Saito clan. Consequently, Kinoshita was almost always away, sometimes going on an expedition and sometimes lodging in the castle of the Odas. The young wife had to live alone, in a small house looking after the household affairs.

But when her husband came home from time to time and called her endearing names, she felt the loneliness and hardships of long days satisfactorily redeemed and found life worthy of living. Her husband used to say her, "The wife of a samurai is quite pitiful, for she must live alone almost all the time. On days when I am freed from my duty and am at home, say what you like and do what you want. My soul and body are yours and yours mine." Nene found more and more good qualities in her husband as time passed on and thought she had been right when she had become his wife.

At one time, her husband asked her, "Nene, you didn't like me when you first saw me, did you?" Nene answered in the negative with a smile.

"Then, what induced you to take me for better or worse?" pressed her husband.

"I wonder if you remember that you once left a letter addressed to your mother together with some articles in my house. My younger sister found it and secretly showed it to me. On reading the letter, I was very much moved by your faithfulness toward your mother." Nene blushed as she answered.

"Is that so? It was just as I had planned. I left that letter purposely in your house to arouse your sympathy. You were trapped," said her husband amusedly.

Nene was, however, not in the least slighted by her husband's exposure, for his faithfulness toward his mother was true. He treated his mother more cordially than his beloved wife. He never sent a letter home from the front without inquiring as to the condition of his mother nor did he pass a day during his stay at home without talking about his mother who lived in the small village in the outskirts of the present Nagoya.

"No matter where I may be, my mother is in my mind. Whenever I think of mother, I think I must be a good man and wish to be praised by her. My sole desire is to make mother, who had been the most unhappy person in the village of Nakamura, the happiest one in this country." Kinoshita used to say and add, smiling to Nene, "and my wife also."

Nene Jeered At

"Monkey, monkey. The wife of a monkey." Such jeers and abuse were cast upon Nene for years after their marriage. She was more offended when the abuse was directed to her husband than when it was directed at her. But Kinoshita only laughed and was not a bit angry. She also became more and more indifferent to the sneers and jeers of others.

The public estimation for Kinoshita suddenly rose, however, when he succeeded in building the Castle at Sunomata as the inspector of works and was accorded a considerably wide fief and the status as head of one castle. Nene was secretly exultant about her husband.

As her husband became a powerful vassal, another difficulty weighed heavy on her shoulders. She realized that she must develop her poise, bearing and cultural knowledge so that she might not disgrace her husband as wife of a great retainer. Kinoshita's subordinates increased, the social intercourse with the lords and equals became more and more frequent. Nene had a two-fold duty, that of looking after the greatly-expanded family affairs and that of becoming more cultivated.

Eleven years had elasped since their wedding. By this time, Nobunaga Oda, Kinoshita's lord, had conquered the Imagawa clan, annexed the Mino Province and become the ruler of Owari and Mino provinces. Kinoshita had become the lord of Nagahama, in Omi District, with the annual income of 200,000 koku of rice. He assumed the title of Hashiba Chikuzen-no-Kami and was renamed Hideyoshi Toyotomi.

"Nene, you are a rare woman. I admire you," he said one day to his wife.

"You are joking," said his wife not unflattered.

"No, I'm in earnest. I praise you in that you chose me as a husband notwithstanding that I was only a lowest-ranked samurai at that time. As I respect my Lord Nobunaga for picking me up as his page-boy when I was an itinerent needle-seller, so I admire you for taking me as your husband."

"I feel rather ashamed at your praise, for I never dreamt that you would make so successful a career."

"You are right, you are right. I also had not thought that I would one day rise to such a high position," said her husband.

"Then, to what extent did you expect to succeed in life?" asked Nene.

"I never wished to attain such a high position. When I was a page of my lord, I tried only to be his best page and when I became a low-ranked samurai, I worked fully to perform my duty as a small samurai, and when I was promoted to the lord of a castle, I strived to execute my mission as a lord. That's all and nothing more," answered Hideyoshi.

His mother was called to his castle and his brothers and sisters and Nene's family members also came to live there.

"Serve my mother as you serve me. Mother's contentment and delight are mine," he frequently said to his wife. Peace, contentment and prosperity reigned in the castle.

A worry, however, hidden in her heart's core, constantly troubled Nene. Hideyoshi became unfaithful to her; he had a sweetheart. Nene often looked back to the days when they lived in a small tenement-house and when her husband loved her with all his heart.

At that point of time, she was asked by her husband to pay a courtesy call on his behalf to Nobunaga who lived in the Castle at Gifu. She ordered her followers to carry silk produced in Nagahama and fresh fish caught in Lake Biwa, to be presented to the Lord. Riding in a gorgeously painted palanquin and followed by a procession of retainers and servants, she went to Gifu, where she met the Lord personally.

Nobunaga was so courteous and democratic that she was induced to tell him of her worry, the unfaithfulness of Hideyoshi. Nobunaga listened with a sardonic smile and promised her that he would reprove Hideyoshi

(To Be Continued)

Contemporary Japanese Literature

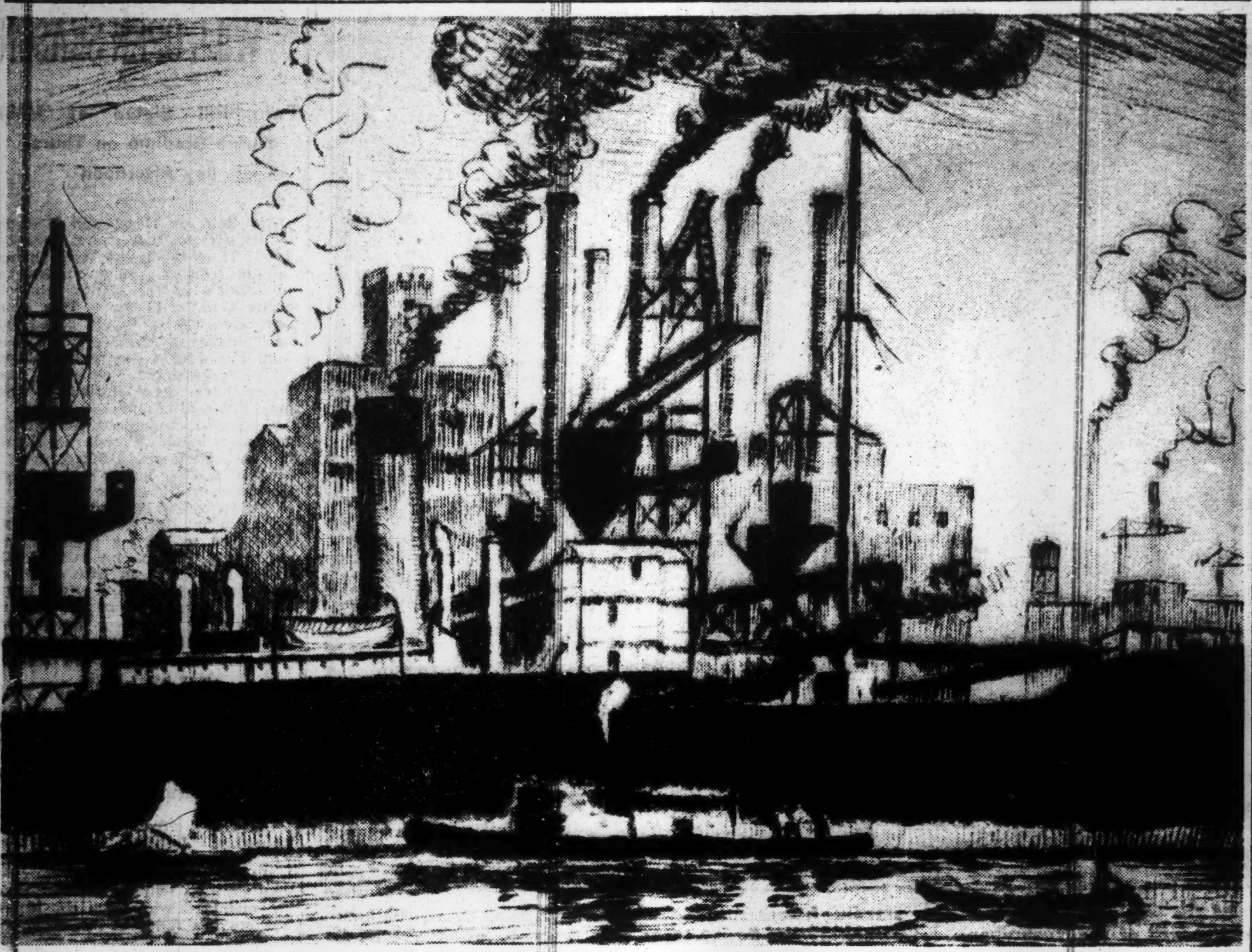
(Continued from Page 6)

ter, and secretly listened to their remarks.

No sooner had Shinichi left than he confronted Chiyoko and upbraided her. Chiyoko, becoming desperate, turned against him, and there was nothing now but hate and rebellion in her manner toward him. He sprang upon her and strangled her to death. Shocked by what he had done, Eiji strove to revive her by applying artificial respiration. When he realized that it was of no avail, he put her lifeless body into a large trunk—the one he had previously imagined now and then as a likely place of concealment in such an eventuality—and locked it.

(To Be Concluded)

Modern Etching



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Tray-Stones Said Brought From China

Bon-seki (tray-stone) is the Japanese art of creating a landscape on a tray with stone and sand. Its origin in Japan is traced to the reign of the Empress Suiko (593-628) when stones of rare shapes were presented to the Court from China. Placed on a board or tray, the stone was admired on account of its beautiful lines or shape that might, perhaps, suggest a stately mountain or a tremendous precipice.

Furthermore, the people appreciated it for its own qualities—its solid reality, its unchanging and lasting virtues which they believed to have a power of "softening the hardened hearts of men." Later, sand was used in conjunction with the stones to suggest mountains and water, and the art of arranging them came to be known by the name bon-zan (tray-mountain).

A further development led to its use to represent sentiments of poems or to reproduce famous scenes in all their complicated phases, showing distant range of mountains as well as nearer hills, with villages, temples and pagodas overlooking a shimmering lake or sea, with sailing boats and flying geese, etc., all portrayed by means of stones, pebbles and sand. When the art attained this stage of development it was for a time called bon-kei by some. That name was soon dropped, however, for the original name bon-seki, bon-kei being given to another branch of the art, a development of hako-niwa in which earth, or its substitutes, and living vegetation were used to make a landscape on a tray.

In bon-seki, needless to say, the selection of the stone is of the greatest importance. One that resembles a mountain or range of mountains, an island or a chain of isles, is highly valued. However, well shaped it may be, if it has been chiselled to get the desired form it is despised as a "dead stone"; it must be natural, and those found in mountain streams are considered to be the best.

Greenish stones are used for a spring landscape to suggest fresh verdure; black ones for summer, indicative of dark shadows; reddish ones for autumn, suggestive of tinted hill-sides; whitish ones for winter, to denote snow. Black stones, however, from the provinces of Kii, Satsuma and Echigo are most commonly used for all scenes, irrespective of seasons, as they go well with the white sand. The desirable size of the principal stone is considered to be about seven or eight inches long, and four or five inches high, though a considerable latitude is allowed in practice. Stones of smaller sizes are also necessary to get variation and perspective. The bottom of the stone is usually sawn flat for stability and is covered with silk so that it may not scratch the surface of the lacquered tray. Besides the principal stones there are soye-ishi (auxiliary stones), sute-ishi (thrown-away stones), sacrificed to emphasize the more important ones, and ashirai (small stones for creating details of the scene). Agate, ruby, serpentine and rock crystals of various shades are also used, though very rarely, for forming islands or as ashirai.

Sand Indispensable

Sand is indispensable to bon-seki. White sand from the provinces of Bizen and Bingo has been popular, but now-a-days crushed calcareous spar is most generally used. It is generally prepared in 10 different grades. Not only calcareous spar, but also agate and corals are granulated and used as sand, though rarely, except the red coral for the rising sun to distinguish it from the moon.

Black lacquered trays are generally preferred, either oval (with extreme length and width of about 16 and 10 inches respectively) or fan-shaped in a smaller size, with low borders, or rectangular, without any border.

Brushes are used very effectively by some masters of this art, but plumes are indispensable. Feathers of hawks, cranes, swans and herons are employed for various purposes. One kind is used to sweep the sand together or remove unnecessary sand from the tray, another, with the aid of a small ruler, to make mists. Still another is required to mark streams and waves of different varieties, for each season has its characteristic waves; for spring they are peacefully long and continuous near the beach and higher off the shore; for summer, ripples cover the calm sea; for autumn, they are rough, inter-mingled with more peaceful ones; for winter waves, the feather is brushed roughly to right and left, making a choppy sea with roaring surges.

The directions of wind peculiar to each season must not be overlooked; the front of the principal stone is always considered as facing south. Other paraphernalia required in bon-seki include sieves to sift different grades of sand, a metal spoon and a tube for the sand, a pair of chop-sticks to manage small pebbles, forms for making crescent or full moon, and miniature models in silver or bronze of bridges, temples, pagodas, etc.

HISAKO KUSUNOKI

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF WIFE OF FAMOUS PATRIOT GIVEN

(Conclude from Yesterday)

Presumably it was because there was no one else in the room, that Hisako, who had never shown tears in the past, was now weeping silently with her son. In spite of the toils and hardships during the twenty years since she lost her husband, Hisako, at least to Masanori, looked much younger than her age.

However, as he watched her closely now, Masanori felt that his mother had advanced in age suddenly after sending her two sons to the battle front.

Then came the news of the defeat of the Kusunoki Army at Shijonawate which was followed subsequently by the reports of death of many loyal retainers of Kusunoki Army in the battlefield, causing a great deal of excitement within the Tojo Castle. Masanori was trying desperately to quell the turmoil but without success so that Hisako herself went out of her quarter to assist her son.

Meanwhile, Zoroku, who had caught sight of his son, lost him in the crowd, but he again spotted him among the excited warriors who filled the castle compound. Running out from behind an obstacle, Zoroku shouted to Koshiro and roughly grasping him by the shoulder in rage, demanded an explanation for the latter's conduct.

Koshiro, however, maintained perfectly calm and asking his father to quieten himself, slowly but plainly explained the circumstances that led him to pledge loyalty to the Kusunoki Army.

"It was about the middle of October last year," Koshiro started out, "when, through negligence, I accidentally fell into a river during a battle in the vicinity of Naniwa, and was taken captive. At the time, I was filled with a feeling of disgrace, but now I thank the grace of Heaven that I was taken prisoner."

Soothing his father who became infuriated at the last remark of his son, Koshiro continued:

"That was a crushing defeat for the Ashikaga Army. Cornered in the vicinity of the Shitennoji Shrine, we waited until darkness, but many lost their footings in pitch darkness and fell into a channel filled with icy water. The enemy general ordered his men to lower ropes and took us captives, about 130 in all, to his headquarters.

"We all expected the only reasonable fate—death—, but no. Masatsura Kusunoki, the enemy general, ordered his men to build a bon-fire, and after persuading us to dry our clothes, provided us with plenty of food and finally, calling us in front of him, said:

"'The traditional Bushido spirit of our country teaches us that samurai must help each other in time of difficulties. Victory or loss must be the outcome foreordained, and though defeated, you all must have fought bravely for your own lord and so, there is no variation in the sense of loyalty in itself. You too must have wives and children. Go back. And we might meet again at another battle'.

"We all wept at the magnanimity of Masatsura Kusunoki. Thus, half of the captives returned to the Ashikaga Army, but the remainder surrendered and voluntarily offered to become the retainers of this great general, pledging loyalty then and there."

"Do you mean to say," asked Zoroku, his voice trembling with anger, "that you actually surrendered and turned purposely against Takauji Ashikaga to serve two masters?"

"No, father," replied Koshiro, "not to serve two masters, for, there can be but one master in this country of the Rising Sun, the Emperor. Takauji Ashikaga and his men, father, are rebels fighting against the Imperial Throne!"

Slowly awakening to the fact that every word of his son is true, Zoroku stood speechless for a moment, and then, sank into deep silence.

Just then, rustling footsteps were heard outside the gate of the Tojo Castle, and when it was fully opened, two warriors at the head of a procession, clad in spotless white, and each carrying in front of him an object covered with a cloth, also spotless white, proceeded slowly toward Hisako, Masanori, Masahide and Masahira who welcomed them in mourning.

When the white linen was removed, all those present burst out in tears for on the small boards were resting blood-spattered sleeve of yoroi (armor) and a handful of blood-stained hairs, the only remains of Masatsura and Masatoki.

Though pathetic in expression, there was not a trace of tear on the face of Hisako, Masanori or the other sons. The stillness of the surroundings was suddenly broken when Tomonari, the last of Masashige's sons, came running toward his mother and, throwing curious glances toward the objects, asked her what they were.

"These," she explained, "are the remains of your brothers. They have come home, so you must be quiet and be a good little boy."

When asked again by the little boy where she was going as she and her sons proceeded toward the interior of the castle, Hisako continued:

"Come. We are going to a chamber where the spirit of your father always is to report that there are still Masanori, Masahide, Masahira and Tomonari to guard the Imperial Palace."

Zoroku, who watched the whole scene, broke out in sobs as they disappeared into the interior, and grasping the hand of Koshiro, said:

"For the first time in my fifty years of life, I have seen real human beings, no, not humans but somebody divine. I have seen my country in its true color. Come, Koshiro, we must hurry back to Kyoto."

"No, father," replied his son with a firm determination, "I shall never leave the Tojo Castle."

"You must return with me to bring my wife and your brothers. Yes, we must save them from being branded as rebels for years to come. If I have a heart to heart talk with some of the men in the Ashikaga Army, I feel sure that I can induce at least 50 of them to join me in pledging loyalty to the Kusunoki Army and to follow the Kusunoki flag wherever it goes."

"Then, you too, father?" shouted Koshiro in excitement.

"On second thought," Zoroku continued, "it might be well for me to go alone lest it might rouse suspicion if I took you along with me. I apologize to you and express my thanks for awakening me from years of misconception. When I come back with more men from Kyoto, you must mediate so that the Kusunoki Army will accept us as their own."

Just as Zoroku started out on his trip to Kyoto, he heard the deep gongs of shrine bells. They were the bells mourning the heroic death of Masatsura and Masatoki Kusunoki.

Noted Author On Ainu Lore Passes Away

By Fosca Maraini

A most remarkable scholar, Neil Gordon Munro, a naturalized Japanese subject, who had spent a great many years on the study of the rapidly waning Ainu civilization, passed away on April 11 at the age of 79 in the small village of Nibutani in Hokkaido. He died, leaving behind him, a voluminous book entitled Prehistoric Japan which was published in 1911, still a standard work on the subject, and a still unpublished book based on the Doctor's four years' research of Ainu life.

Dr. Munro was born near Edinburgh in 1863 and attended schools in Scotland. Before he was twenty he had entered Edinburgh University as a student of medicine, and he took his final degree, at the age of 25, in 1888. After a period of three years, which he passed in the same University as a Junior Demonstrator in Physiology, a very severe case of influenza made it necessary for him to spend some time in a warm climate so as to assure complete recovery.

Thus, Doctor Munro went to India, where he remained for six months. Here the magic world of oriental civilizations opened up before him. A deep wish to know more kept him from returning home and urged him further east. For the next two years he acted as medical officer on board ships belonging to the P & O Company. Finally, in 1893, we find him as Director of the General Hospital (Ippan Byoin) in Yokohama, a position which he retained for over twenty years (1893-1914). In the meanwhile he returned at various times to Europe and in 1908 he was awarded his M.D. in surgery at Edinburgh University.

Becomes Japanese Subject

In 1905 Dr. Munro became a Japanese subject, feeling by then that his whole life was to be dedicated to what I have often heard him call "my second fatherland."

Doctor Munro had always given a great portion of his energies to the study of anthropology. His life in Asia afforded particularly good opportunities to cultivate this avocation. His interest was not limited to reading books: Dr. Munro was a born research worker and he felt the need for new and unrecorded facts.

During many years he explored the countryside, excavated prehistoric sites and collected materials from all over Japan, keeping regularly in touch with the Japanese scholars who were pursuing the same studies. The result of this patient and persevering toil was a thick volume of 700 pages, "Prehistoric Japan," published in 1911, after the stock of a first edition had been nearly completely destroyed by a fire.

"Prehistoric Japan" is still, at least in European languages, the standard work on the subject, and its popularity among those who are interested in Japanese history or in the general questions regarding prehistoric man, is as great as ever. The subject might seem very arid for the general reader, but the author's human feeling, and his vast knowledge of culture and comparisons with ancient or distant civilizations, give an unremitting intellectual pleasure. At the time of its publication the Tokyo Mainichi (February 21, 1908) said: "It is a matter of surprise as well as admiration that such a comprehensive work as Prehistoric Japan has been accomplished by a single foreigner." The learned Kokokai (Journal of the Archeological Society, (No 11, vol VI) stated that, in the study of Japanese archeology, "there has been no such comprehensive work as this book by Dr. Munro."

(To Be Continued)

U.S. Placed in Dilemma Menaced by Crisis

(Continued from Page 6)

enemy by blockading or destroying his commercial sea-lanes.

It may be significant to note that for the purpose of naval expansion, President Roosevelt on January 13 stressed the need of increasing the standing personnel of the Navy to 500,000 and that of marines of 140,000. The next day a spokesman of the War Department declared that plans had been formulated for augmenting the standing army to 5,000,000. On January 29 Colonel Stimson announced that 175,000 new recruits would be enlisted in the Army during 1942, while the War Department between January 23 and February 19 made a number of pronouncements regarding military plans, including the organization of a Negro corps, a women's auxiliary service detachment for assignment to the rear for voluntary service and a foreign legion comprising the nationals of China, Poland, Jugoslavia and other countries living in exile in the United States.

With the object of streamlining the Anglo-American joint prosecution of the war against the Axis Powers, a wartime pact was concluded between them, quite apart from the military collaboration agreement. Under the provisions of this pact, three joint commissions were set up to deal with joint distribution of munitions, marine transportation and supply of raw materials. Harry Hopkins and others were appointed on these commissions representing the United States.

Calls World-Wide Attention

As regards America's military collaboration with Britain, the Washington Government on January 26 made it public that an American expedition had landed in Northern Ireland. Furthermore, President Roosevelt stated that he was planning to dispatch expeditions, 10 divisions strong, to various parts of the world—a statement which attracted world-wide attention.

With the start of the Pacific war, the American Government induced Mexico to participate in a joint defense scheme. Following the general mobilization of the Army on December 8, 1941, the Washington Administration the next day announced that the Mexican Army would be permitted to cross the border between the two countries, and this synchronized with the stationing of Mexican troops in southern California. Later on, January 12, 1942, an American-Mexican Commission was appointed to formulate a plan for the joint defense of the frontier region between the two countries.

Close on the heels of the Japanese attack on Hawaii, President Roosevelt asked Congress to approve $700,000,000 of urgent estimates in addition to the supplementary national defense budget totaling $8,220,000,000, which had been previously submitted to it. On receipt of the detailed information concerning the devastating Japanese raids on Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt on December 12 introduced an urgent budget aggregating $10,057,000,000 to Congress for reconstructing the Pacific Fleet. Both the Senate and the House of Representatives approved it without losing any time. Furthermore, Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, sponsored a $300,000,000 naval building scheme through the Senate, calling for construction of warships with a total tonnage of 900,000 to replenish the naval strength.

(To Be Concluded)

Uruguay's Gas Shortage

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, April 5.—Shortage of fuel is making itself increasingly felt in Uruguay. The non-arrival and uncertainty of fuel shipments from the United States have led to numerous restrictions in the consumption of gasoline. As a result the number of horse-drawn vehicles to be seen in the streets of Montevideo has increased considerably of late. Moreover, over 20 buses have already been withdrawn from the Municipal bus service.

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COOK-AMAH, experienced, seeks position. Apply Box 126, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

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DECORATIVE art articles of all kinds, such as cut glass, curios, flower vases, china ware as well as used clothing, gramophone records, etc., bought at attractive prices. Please write to Merisecoya, 35 Motomachi 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

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GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

OIL paintings (originals or copies) of old European masters wanted by private party. Please apply Box 121, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-osaki 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tikyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., not on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 1st door of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

General

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NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

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BODY SET UP IN MAY FOR MONEY CONTROL

Association Will Concentrate on Plans to Absorb Floating Purchasing Power

Monetary control associations which will be established by the end of next month with legal backings to be provided under the Monetary Control Organizations Ordinance are expected to concentrate their efforts on the invention of new efficient measures to absorb the floating purchasing power of the nation soon after their inauguration, predicts the Asahi.

Although various financial institutions have been studying the problem of the accomplishment of the national savings encouragement campaign, regarding the 1942 goal, which was set at the huge figure of ¥23,000,000,000, continues the paper, the National Monetary Control Association and its subsidiary agencies will more honestly take up the problem and then put into practice the plan to be drafted by them.

Consider Opening Branches

Explaining in detail the savings encouragement movement in various branches of financial circles, the journal states that the Finance Ministry has been considering the opening of additional small-scale branches of commercial banks in view of the successful activities by special bank offices of this category. As measures to spur the commercial banks' absorption of money, the collection system of instalment is being planned among commercial bankers, but some savings banks are opposing the scheme. In view of the fact that the higher taxation rates on bank deposits and savings have not affected savings banks, commercial banks are asking the Finance Ministry to lower the interest rates of savings banks thereby to eliminate the former's handicap. The approval of the commercial banks' petition is considered to be quite difficult because in such case the interests rates on money in savings banks will come closer to those on postal savings.

In concert with these strenuous efforts by banking institutions toward the smoother carrying out of the savings encouragement campaign, preparations for the establishment of a new investment trust firm are now being made by five influential banks (namely, Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Yasuda and Sanwa) as well as all securities companies except the Kangyo Securities, Nikko Securities and Nomura Securities firms.

EAST ASIA WAR BONDS ON SALE FROM APRIL 23

New Issue of Eight Denominations Bearing Interest Payable Semi-Annually

This year's initial Greater East Asia War Bonds to be issued by the Japanese Government, amounting to ¥555,000,000, will be put on sale at all post offices throughout Japan from Thursday, April 23, until May 4.

Bearing an interest of 3½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, the new issue of the Greater East Asia War Bonds are in the following denominations: ¥25, ¥50, ¥100, ¥500, ¥1,000, ¥5,000, ¥10,000 and ¥100,000. They are purchasable at the rate of ¥98.00 per ¥100 of face value and the first interest of ¥.37 per ¥100 bond is payable on June 1, 1942.

The second issue of the Greater East Asia War Discount Bonds also will be available at the post offices, purchasable at the rate of ¥7.00 per ¥10 bond and will be sold in three denominations of ¥10.00, ¥20.00 and ¥30.00.

Both war bonds will be underwritten by the Bank of Japan and the Deposits Bureau of the Finance Ministry.

TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF POTASSIUM FERTILIZER

Will Soon Start Mining Guartzite Necessary for the Manufacturing

In a move to increase potassium fertilizer, one of the most important of the three synthetic manures, the Japan Fertilizer Company has decided to start shortly mining spongy guartzite a material for the manufacture of artificial fertilizer, reports the Yomiuri Tuesday.

For the realization of the project under contemplation, the company has decided to take over most of the shares of the Nanko Sangyo Company, owner of the mines in Izu, and purchase the Showa Carbon Works in Iwaki-gun, Fukushima Prefecture for remodeling it as a Pottassium Laboratory.

Hydrochloric acid necessary for the manufacture of potassium chlorate is to be supplied by the Kureba Rayon Manufacturing Company adjacent to the Showa Carbon Works, it is further reported.

Postal Savings Increase

Reflecting the mounting enthusiasm of the people to aid the Government financially to carry out the Greater East Asia War, the postal savings at the end of March recorded a gain of ¥187,000,000 compared with the February figures, the Ministry of Finance announced Monday. The announcement added that the March figures, which stood at ¥9,697,000,000, were a gain of ¥1,971,000,000 over the end of 1940.

OIL SHORTAGE SERIOUS IN U.S.

Transit Problem Giving Headache to Uncle Sam, What With Lease-Lend Transfers of Tankers to Britain, Bottleneck at Home

Now All Ours

While Uncle Sam is grappling with the serious problem of oil shortage, whereas it believed it could throttle Japan by withholding the supply from it, the armed might of Japan has enabled it to secure inexhaustible petroleum resources in the southern regions. Picture shows the tanks full of the precious fluid in the Palembang oilfields, the greatest oil center of the East Indies.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the oil shortage in the various states on the eastern coast of the United States is now assuming serious proportions due mostly to the scarcity of oil tankers.

The symptoms of this oil shortage in the United States were discernible even before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and after its outbreak the scarcity of oil has become very acute owing to the activities of German submarines in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico.

Chartered to Britain

Seeing the reverses of Britain in the European War the United States began to charter oil tankers to Britain in large numbers by virtue of the Lease-Lend Act, which naturally has had the effect of bottlenecking the distribution of oil within America. At the time of the outbreak of the European war the United States reportedly had a total of 385 oil tankers, but this was said to have been reduced to 358 at the middle of last year due to leasing tankers to Britain, and it is to be presumed that this number has been further decreased since then. Besides, from the geographical viewpoint, it is reasonable to suppose that oil tankers in commission on the Atlantic coast have been chartered to Britain first of all. In addition, with the activities of German submarines in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea since the middle of January of this year, the number of American oil tankers sunk began to increase by leaps and bounds, especially those running from Texas along the eastern coast.

Sunk by U-Boats

Up to the early part of March a total of 50 tankers were sunk, or one-seventh of the total number of tankers held by the United States, which resulted in the intensification of shortage of oil in the eastern coastal states. This was fully testified to by Harold L. Ickes, oil administrator, in his statement issued at the latter part of March. According to his statement, in a period of one week from March 7 to 14, the United States lost a total of 684,000 barrels of oil by the sinking of tankers with the result that the oil stock in the eastern coastal states was reduced by 1,500,000 barrels.

The pipe line from Texas was not laid to the eastern coastal states. Over 70 per cent of the total production of oil in the United States is being produced in Texas, California and Oklahoma, but from the viewpoint of transportation facilities the eastern coastal states attached greatest importance to oil produced in Texas. Therefore, the Gulf of Mexico and the neighboring waters were important sea lanes for transportation of oil to the eastern coastal states, and tankers running in these waters were the life-line of these states. German submarines attacked this Achilles' heel.

Needless to say, the oil shortage was no longer a mere problem of the eastern coastal states and became a serious national problem which the Government had to solve at all costs. Harold L. Ickes, oil administrator, removed limitations on the production of oil on December 14 last year, and while the production of oil may be increased to some extent by the removal of the ban, it was not sufficient to solve the scarcity of oil arising from the difficulty in distribution.

In these circumstances, Washington formulated the following plan as an extemporaneous measure to meet the situation:—(1) regulation of consumption; (2) increase of land transportation by railway and pipe line and (3) increase of marine transportation through increase of tankers.

For the purpose of controlling consumption Ickes proposed on February 17 this year that all gasoline stands in the eastern coastal states should cease supply between the hours from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. on week days and to close on Sundays and also proposed to all the eastern states to cut down their consumption by 15 per cent from February 15 and up to April 15. It is not clear how far these suggestions were complied with, but it is to be taken for granted that, in view of the oil shortage prevalent in all the eastern states, this advice was followed widely in the various states.

At the early part of March Mr. Ickes announced enforcement of control on sales of oil and gasoline in the eastern states. According to his announcement oil tanks are only allowed to be refilled to the extent of 75 per cent only when the contents of the tank were reduced to less than 20 per cent. Again on March 25 Mr. Ickes announced the enforcement of the quota system to be effective from the following day. According to this announcement the supply of gasoline and oil to the oil stands in the 17 Atlantic states, Washington and Oregon, making a total of 19 states, was to be reduced at 80 per cent. From this it is clear that the United States Government seriously began to regulate consumption of oil. As an additional measure to curtail consumption Mr. Ickes on March 25 granted permission to raise the price of oil to 17 states in the east.

With the growing necessity of reinforcing the land transportation, the United States Government began to concentrate its energy on the utilization of railway oil tank-cars, but it is generally considered to be very difficult to counter-balance the reduction in transportation caused by the loss of tankers by means of railway transportation.

In October last year an average of 150,000 barrels were being transported daily by railway oil tank-cars, but this was increased to 440,000 barrels, according to the latest announcement made by Mr. Ickes. However, Mr. Ickes admitted that it was practically impossible any longer to increase the efficiency of railway transportation. Compared with the transportation efficiency of tankers in the Atlantic which carried 1,600,000 barrels a day (now reduced to 900,000 barrels) it is quite clear how inefficient railway transportation is. Another drawback of railway transportation is the high transportation cost. The shipping rate of oil tankers, including war risk, only works out at 1 cent a gallon against the railway charge of 4 cents, which will be a burden on oil suppliers. This naturally brings up the question of laying pipe lines.

Utilization of Pipe Line

The pipe line is an ideal method of transporting oil, especially in a vast country like the United States where railway transportation facilities are not sufficient.

In capacity the pipe line is by far above all other means of transportation. According to the New York Times, the total amount of oil transported in the year 1940 reached 1,256,310,000 barrels, of which 939,700,000 barrels were transported by pipe lines, 277,600,000 by tankers and only 37,000,000 by railway. A glance at these figures will show how efficient is the transportation capacity of the pipe line.

However, although transportation through the pipe line is a simple matter, it is, nevertheless, a cheap method. The total mileage of the pipe lines throughout the United States reaches 120,000, but the mileage of the pipe line in the eastern states is very small. This is presumably due to the high cost of its construction, and after all the pipe line cannot replace the tankers owing to the high cost of its construction.

According to the plan of laying the pipe line formulated by oil suppliers in the eastern states and which was later dropped, the idea was to lay the line from Houston of Texas to Port St. George of Florida or Philadelphia via Chatanuga of Tennessee, or from Baton Rouge, Texas, to Grinsborough, North Carolina. The former was intended for the transportation of crude oil and gasoline and the latter for the transportation of crude oil only. These plans were abandoned owing to shortage of materials, but with the intensification of oil scarcity in the eastern states, the Government began to show signs of permitting the construction of these pipe lines by permitting the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board to furnish the necessary materials. It is, however, problematical under existing conditions what attitude the oil companies will assume toward the plan that has already been dropped by them or to what extent the Government will be ready to sacrifice war materials for the construction of the pipe line. Furthermore, it will be very difficult to construct the pipe line through such obstacles as the Mississippi and the Apalachian Range that lay in the way within a short time.

Solution Not Easy

With the increase in the loss of tankers, the American Government began to speak loudly for the construction of tankers. But considering the fact that the Government opposed the oil companies' plan to build tankers last fall, it is doubtful whether or not the American Government is really enthusiastic over the matter. Probably, reflecting the cold attitude of the Government, the total number of oil tankers launched during the whole of last year only reached 15, according to the Times. Perhaps, in the fashion of digging a well to put out a house on fire, the American Government may hurriedly begin construction of oil tankers in view of the present situation, but that is rather a belated gesture.

Having styled itself the arsenal of the anti-Axis Powers, the United States is now shouldering the responsibility of supplying oil to India, Australia and Britain which have been deprived of the oil resources of the southwestern Pacific, thereby making it imperative for it to increase the production of oil, but it remains to be seen how much oil it can supply to these countries under existing conditions. According to the New York Times, it will take 4 months for a tanker to make a round trip between New York and Australia and twice the time between New York and Calcutta, and it is rather doubtful whether such a trip can be made successfully under war conditions.

The War of Greater East Asia has now cast a great oil problem not only on the United States but on all the anti-Axis Powers, which is very difficult of solution.

WORLD FIRST PLACE SHIPBUILDING GOAL

Plan for Increased Construction For Production Expansion Proposed

In mapping out a plan for the increased construction of shipping indispensable for the completion of the current war and for the productivity expansion of this country, a goal should be determined for shipbuilding from a standpoint that this country will rank as the first world marine nation in the future, comments the Miyako Monday, pointing out the fact that for the domination over the seven seas of the world Great Britain held in possession 21,000,000 tons of shipping, or one-third of the world total in pre-war years.

For attaining the goal set from the above viewpoint, remarkable enthusiasm is seen for the construction of more ships in the shipbuilding world of this country, continues the paper saying that in addition to the shipbuilding facilities of this country those in the southern regions and China are also available for the purpose.

Statistics Based on Lloyd's

On the basis of data given in Lloyd's Register and other data, the paper presumes the shipbuilding capacity in China and the southern regions in pre-war years. According to the paper, of the annual shipbuilding aggregating 176,000 tons, Hongkong accounted for some 100,000 tons, China 30,000 tons, the Philippines 5,000 tons, Thailand 2,000 tons, the East Indies 20,000 tons and Malaya 15,000 tons. Besides, these regions have capacity for the repairs of 350,000 tons of shipping, adds the paper.

For the construction of ocean-going vessels, much can be expected of facilities in Hongkong and Shanghai, states the journal concluding that the facilities in other regions are suited for the construction of small sized ships and for repair purpose.

BUSINESSMEN OF THE HOUR

Japan Must Supply All Rolling-Stock Needed in Southern Regions, Dr. Yasujiro Shima, President of Control Association Tells Interviewer

From now on all the rolling-stock requirements of the southern regions must be supplied by Japan, and this can be done successfully by shipping rolling-stock in parts for them to be assembled at destination, in the opinion of Dr. Yasujiro Shima, fuehrer of the Rolling-Stock Control Association, as expressed to a reporter of the Oriental Economist.

Dr. Shima further stated that it is necessary for Japan to increase the production of parts for repairs, for there is no rolling-stock factory in the countries of the southwestern Pacific regions.

The fuehrer of the Rolling-Stock Control Association had been long connected with railways, for as soon as he had finished his school career he joined the Kansai Railway Company, then a private company, where he served for 7 years. He then joined the Railway Bureau of the Communications Department as an engineer catering to railway administration. Upon the establishment of the Railway Department, he was transferred to that department. He worked for 17 years both in the Communications and the Railway Departments, was once a director of the South Manchurian Railway Company. Later on he joined the Rolling-Stock Company of Japan.

Advocated Self-Sufficiency

Regarding his motive for joining the Rolling-Stock Company, he stated "At the time of the Manchurian Incident, when the rolling-stock business was just getting brisk, the late Seigo Hasegawa, president of the company, passed away, and they wanted me to look after their business. As I had long been connected with the railway industry, I thought I might make myself useful to its development. At the time of my entry into the railway business after my school career, all the rolling-stock, whether they be complete or parts, was imported from foreign countries, and I felt keenly that things must not be left to go on in this manner. I strongly advocated that Japan must be placed on a self-sufficiency basis in rolling-stock, but at the time people thought that could never be accomplished. I approached the late Count Shimpei Goto and urged him to use his good offices toward the goal, at the same time strongly exhorting industrial circles to start the manufacture of rolling-stock. With progress of time Japan has been placed on a self-sustaining basis in this most important line, as we see it now, which is certainly a matter for great congratulations for all concerned."

Independent Supply

Dr. Shima continued: "The rolling-stock industry of Japan became independent soon after the first World War, during which Japan still had to purchase some supplies from foreign countries, and they, too, tried to sell them to Japan. However, in due time the table was turned, and they began to place orders with Japan. With it as the springboard, Japan's rolling-stock industry attained independency. At the time of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Incident, there was a keen shortage of rolling-stock, and although we were in a position to import it, we didn't do it, because I was firmly convinced that the supply of rolling-stock should not be obtained from foreign countries, especially in view of the fact that all foreign nations are maintaining autarchy in this line. Besides, it was a foregone outcome that foreign supplies should become bound to stop on account of the difficulty of sea-borne trade. At that time I was made the butt of attack for not importing rolling-stock when we could have it cheaper than on the local market.

Rolling-Stock and South

Questioned if Japan is going to supply all the rolling-stock requirements of the southern regions in future, the fuehrer of the control association said, "In the past too, Japan exported some locomotives and freight cars to Thailand. French Indo-China was importing rolling-stock from France and Belgium, while Malaya was buying from Britain; Java was importing from Holland and Britain, but from now on Japan will have to fill all the needs."

Asked to state the difference of the railway gauge between those of the southern regions and that of Japan Dr. Shima replied, "There are places where the same gauge as that of Japan is used. Thailand is using the meter gauge which is a little narrower than that of Japan, but in the Philippines and Java the gauge is the same as that of Japan. Even if the gauge should be narrow, the body of the car can be of the same size if the length of the axle is made to fit the gauge. All in all, it will be an easy matter for Japan to supply all the rolling-stock requirements of the southern regions."

Shipping in Parts

"The mode of shipment of rolling-stock varies between locomotives, freight and passenger cars. In the case of freight cars it would be more advisable to send them in parts, instead of complete, for them to be set up at destination, for it would save a great deal of ship bottoms. But the locomotives cannot be sent in parts. In the southern regions there is plenty of teak which can be substituted for iron in many respects."

"Although there are no rolling-stock manufacturing plants in the southern regions, there are repair shops, and, first of all, we must increase the production of repair parts as much as possible because all imports from Britain, America, and Germany have now been stopped. The Dutch people are in the habit of stocking sufficient repair parts, and the same can be said of the Britishers, and for this reason I think there is still plenty of stock repair parts in the southern regions."

Mass Production Possible

Asked whether or not mass production can be made of rolling-stock, Dr. Shima said, "That depends on the kind of rolling-stock. The freight cars can be made in mass, but locomotives cannot. There are more than 10 different types of locomotives being manufactured in Japan, and we cannot talk of them in the same breath as we do of motorcars. But mass production can be done in parts. For instance, the coupler can be used for all cars, the same wheels can be used both for freight and passenger cars of at least one railway line, the brakes can also be produced in masses. In fact, all these and many other parts are being produced in masses."

Dr. Shima went on, "At present the Rolling-Stock Control Association has a membership of 90 companies, of which 17 or 18 are catering to the manufacture of signals, while 6 of them are manufacturing locomotives, and about 15 of them are building cars. The greater number of the rest are parts makers. Rolling-stock companies in Chosen and Manchoukuo are not included in the membership at present, but they will gradually become members," he added.

LIVING COMFORTABLE FOR ALL IN SHANGHAI

Sweeping Reforms in Economic Structure Receiving Hearty Cooperation

With the disappearance of all causes for concern about the provisions supply, nationals of the third countries in Shanghai have been living as comfortably as in pre-war days, according to a Chugai special dispatch. Some neutral residents interpret Shanghai under the complete control of the Japanese as being "the safest city in the world."

Simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a sweeping reform was conducted in the economic structure of Shanghai which had hitherto been founded on the basis of the laissez faire under the leadership of American and British interests. The reorganization was so rapidly put into action that at that time some Chinese expressed pessimistic views on the future of Shanghai's economy, but the general public in the city have already succeeded in adapting themselves to the controlled economy and are now wholeheartedly cooperating with the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Japanese Army authorities.

Food Supply Increased

Provisions supply was the most important problems, toward the early settlement of which the authorities in Shanghai have been exerting themselves. Thanks to their efforts, foodstuff stocks increased to a noticeable extent and a bright light has been cast on the rice importation from Thailand, Malaya and Burma, says the Chugai cable.

The abolition of the linking system between new and old fapi which was put into effect by the National Government at Nanking at the end of last month has been helping to improve the economic life in Shanghai. The Nanking regime has resorted to an epoch-making measure in an endeavor to prevent the reckless issuing of Chungking notes from affecting the commodity prices in occupied China.

The action taken by the Nanking authorities has also been stimulating the upward swing in the circulation of the Central Reserve Bank of China notes. The total issues of the Nanking legal tender were recorded at 260,000,000 yuan at the end of last year, but the figure swelled to 413,000,000 yuan two months later and the mark of 500,000,000 yuan was hit at the close of last month.

Economic Life Easy

The economic life in Shanghai, although various economic control measures are effective, is so comfortable that foreign residents are apt to forget that historic fighting is being carried on in other distant parts of East Asia. Even enemy nationals are allowed to withdraw their bank deposits at the high rate of 2,000 yuan a month.

Turning to the distribution condition of commodities, the Chugai dispatch points out that the regulations relating to the restriction of commodities movement enforced on April 1, 1942, has been minimizing the outflow of commodities from Shanghai. Smooth progress has been made in the liquidation of British, American and Dutch banks which were placed under the management of the Japanese Army on December 8, last year.

U.S. Steel Firms Impeached

For the violation of the Wartime Economic Control Law, the Carnegie Steel Works and the Jones Laughlin Corporation were impeached by the Wartime Production Bureau Monday, it was reported by an Asahi Lisbon cable dated Monday quoting Washington information. These companies, it is reported, sold a considerable amount of steel to private consumers against the law.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 21
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,972,871
Deposits	833,352
Loans	399,458

Bill Clearings

March 21
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	264,374	139,002
Balance	51,550	19,587

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.0	— .30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.1	— .30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.2	— .30
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	89.3	— .70
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.1	same

COMMUNIQUE MAKES STOCK TONE CHEERY

Long-Term Shippings Step Up; Profit-Taking Operations Develop

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement to the effect that for fear of Japanese counter-attack, three enemy aircraft carriers retreated without approaching Japan produced a cheerful atmosphere in regard to shippings on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Tuesday. A steady tendency, however, pervaded almost all other listed wares including the bourse issue.

In the long-term section, N.Y.K. stepped up $1.00, its new ¥0.40, O.S.K. ¥0.80, its new ¥0.20, Toyo Steamship ¥0.30, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding ¥0.10, Uraga Dock ¥0.40 and Hakodate Dock ¥0.30. An indication that the Japan Fat and Oil Company will declare higher dividend rates for the first half of the 1942 business year raised the fat issue to a high of ¥66.90 and its new to ¥55 flat. Profit-taking operations are partly responsible for the upward swing.

Among Miscellaneous in the same section, S.M.R. rose $0.20, Oriental Development ¥0.80, Ebigawa Electric Power ¥0.10, Tokyo Automobile Industry, new, ¥0.40, Ikegai Automobiles ¥0.70, Kotobuki Heavy Industry ¥0.10, Japan Piston Ring ¥0.10 and Asahi Glass ¥0.40.

Closing quotations of key wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.00, N.Y.K. ¥104.80, its new ¥90.10, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.10, its new ¥98.20 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥89.30.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section	Clos.			May	June
Fuji Spinning (50)	66.9	d	.2	....	66.4
Do. new (25)	37.5	d	.1	38.0	37.1
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	151.9	u	.8	155.3	152.9
Do. new 25)	98.4	u	.2	99.3	99.2
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	90.1	u	.2	90.7	89.1
Tokyo Rayon (50)	40.9	u	.1	....	40.8
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	74.4	u	.2	....	....
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	62.8	d	.7	62.1	62.4
Second Section					
N. Y. K. (50)	104.8	d	.3	....	105.4
Do. new (37½)	90.2	d	.1	90.3	90.4
Do. new (27½)	82.1	d	.2	95.6	95.8
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	87.1	....		....	....
Do. new (25)	53.5	....		....	53.2
Uraga Dock (50)	92.4	u	.1	92.8	95.7
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	103.6	u	.3	104.4	99.5
Hitachi Works (50)	72.9	d	.2	....	73.7
Third Section					
S. M. R. (50)	70.3	u	.2	....	70.2

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.6	131.6	131.3	131.0
N. Y. K., old	....	105.0	105.0	104.8
N. Y. K., new	90.3	90.5	90.1	90.1
Kanegafuchi Spin.	....	....	....	154.1
Do. new	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.2
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.6	89.9	89.6	89.3
Osaka Stock, new.	71.7	71.8	71.7	71.7
S. M. Railway	....	70.3	....	....
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.9	104.0	104.0	103.9
Hitachi Works	72.7	72.7	72.7	73.0
Japan Steel Tube	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.9
Japan Oil	78.6	78.6	78.5	78.2
Japan Mining	59.6	59.5	59.5	59.5
Manchurian Ind.	59.1	59.0	59.0	58.8

INSURANCE FIRMS MEET RE WARTIME PREMIUMS

New Rates Discussed Regarding Damage and Death Caused By Enemy Air Raids

For the final decision upon the wartime life insurance premium rates, representatives of life insurance companies are to meet in conference on Tuesday, reports the Yomiuri Tuesday.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a special committee was organized by the life insurance companies association to discuss the wartime life insurance premium rates against possible damage from air raids, etc. Regarding new rates an agreement has not been reached so far between minor insurance companies and leading companies, however, in view of air raids carried out by the enemy recently the companies found it necessary for them to reach an immediate definite decision, according to the paper.

In the coming meeting of the representatives of the insurance companies, a compromise is expected to be made. The new premium rates to be decided upon will be the present rates plus the specific rate, and the total amount of insurance money will be paid for the death of the insured due to air raids, it is further understood by the journal.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1942

That Air Raid Last Saturday

Citizens of Japan, reading in their newspapers, are for the first time learning something of the details of that air raid which took place over the week-end. The affair itself proved to be such a small and inconspicuous incident that most of the population of Tokyo failed to realize that the alarm signal was for anything more than the usual periodical rehearsal. It was only after the raid was practically over that most people learned that it was a real raid after all, and it has remained for the newspapers of the last several days to tell the people what really happened, so slight were the actual visual evidences.

According to the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters, three enemy aircraft carriers appeared at a considerable distance off the east coast of Japan on the morning of April 18. Fearing a prompt and vigorous counter-attack by the Japanese defense forces, the enemy fleet beat a hasty retreat without approaching any closer. How successful the Japanese defense was can be seen from the fact that only about ten enemy planes actually succeeded about noon in penetrating the Japanese protective cordon to appear over the land. This is a most remarkable record of a nearly air-tight defense when it is realized that a single American aircraft carrier is capable of launching nearly one hundred planes into the air.

Of the ten or so enemy planes that finally reached the area over Japan, out of the possible hundreds that tried, as many as nine were shot down by Japanese fighter planes or anti-aircraft guns. What more disastrous result for the enemy can be imagined than this overwhelming snuffing out of their contemplated attack!

The few enemy planes that did manage to slip through the defense cordon failed to get near any of the establishments of military importance which were too well guarded. Hence the planes were forced to fly around aimlessly over the suburbs of Tokyo, dropping incendiary bombs on schools and hospitals, machine-gunning innocent civilians and hitting at least one elementary school pupil, before being brought down or driven away. The areas which these planes visited were so limited that except for the inhabitants in the immediate vicinity, the vast majority of the population did not even know that an air raid was in progress until some time afterwards. The limited damage which the enemy planes managed to cause was so slight that the danger was quickly overcome by the well-drilled neighborhood organizations.

Although the air raid itself was a minor affair, it pointed out certain significant facts of the greatest importance. In the first place, it demonstrated most vividly the remarkable morale of the Japanese people. True enough, the raid was so small as to be almost unnoticed, but even when the news was announced, the people showed almost a casual indifference. What excitement there was was in the nature of curiosity and adventurousness, with not the slightest sign of fear or apprehension.

In the second place, the raid proved to be a most valuable dress-rehearsal for the air raid drills which had been in progress periodically for some time. It proved the efficiency of the neighborhood organizations in combating any threatened danger. The dispatch with which the few fires which were caused were extinguished demonstrates the efficacy of the measures which have been in readiness for a long time. The stories of individual heroism of housewives and schoolboys show that Japan's home front is secure. This dress rehearsal proved that Japan is in full readiness to overcome anything that the enemy may attempt against us.

In the third place, the fact that the raid was attempted at all proves most conclusively in what a pitifully desperate condition the United States now finds herself. It is obvious that no minor raid can have any real military significance. Japan cannot be injured by ten enemy planes or by three aircraft carriers. Why, then, did the United States attempt this raid? The explanation is clear enough. It was meant merely as a sop to the American public to quiet their cries of criticism. It was a mere gesture made for its psychological effect on the American public.

More than four months have gone by since the outbreak of the war, and in all that long time, there has not been a single American victory. Far from a victory, the American record has been a steady series of dismal defeat after dismal defeat, of incredible blunder after incredible blunder. The criminal incompetence of American commanders at Pearl Harbor, the crumbling of American power in the Philippines, the destruction of the American Asiatic fleet in East Indies waters, the ignoble desertion of General MacArthur from his post to the relative safety of Australia, and most recently the fall of the much-vaunted defenses of the Bataan Peninsula with the capture of 60,000 men including an imposing array of generals! Such has been the American record. Naturally the American people have been clamoring for a different type of story. They have been asking for a different type of action. They have been asking, where is their fleet? where is their air force? where is their leadership? where is there any courage or any brains among those that sit in the seats of the mighty at Washington?

The harassed and embarrassed leaders at Washington had to do something to quiet the mounting tide of criticism from their own people. Something dramatic, even if desperate, had to be done. The air attack on Japan was the answer. It had no military value. It failed to scratch Japan. But at least it would give the embarrassed leaders at Washington something to point to in their own defense. The very fact that such a useless and desperate measure had to be resorted to proves most emphatically the hopeless and desperate condition of the Americans.

Finally, the air raid of the past week-end again proves, if further proof were needed, that the Americans are the world's greatest hypocrites. For years they have been criticizing Japan in the most blatantly insulting manner for carrying out air raids in the course of the China campaign. They have denounced the Japanese as barbarians and enemies of civilization for using aircraft in bombing the centers of Chungking's military power. Now the Americans, when they engage in an air raid, confine their bombing to peaceful suburbs inhabited by innocent civilians. Unable to do anything to the Japanese military establishments, American fliers concentrated their feeble efforts on schools and hospitals, machine-gunning elementary school children just coming out of their school building after their Saturday half-day session. This is the nation that prates of humanity and democracy and civilization. This is the nation that accuses the Japanese of being barbarians. It is all of a piece with the American record of sinking Japanese hospital ships, of manhandling Japanese residents in America, of butchering Japanese refugees at Davao, of shooting Filipino soldiers to make them stay in the front line. This is the type of enemy whom it is our mission to destroy!

A Year Ago Today

April 22, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Any knowledge of an alleged secret military and naval agreement among the United States, Britain, India, Australia, the Netherlands East Indies and Chungking, envisaging a joint defense of the South Pacific against Japan, was denied by Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, at his press conference. Secretary Hull said that he had not heard of the agreement from any official source.

Secretary of State Hull declined to comment when questioned regarding an editorial in the Pravda, an organ of the Soviet Communist party, which declared that the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact had defeated Anglo-American attempts to involve the Soviet Union in a conflict with Japan.

President Roosevelt and William MacKenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, visiting in the United States, climaxed a five-hour meeting by announcing that an agreement had been reached regarding a program for mobilizing the entire resources of Canada and the United States for the defense of the British Empire. By this agreement, both nations would provide the other with defense articles which it is best able to produce, and the production programs of both countries will be coordinated to ensure the utmost efficiency.

Home Minister Hiranuma addressed a meeting of Prefectural Police Commissioners, who held a two-day conference in Tokyo, with chiefs of police from all parts of the country participating. Calling attention to the complex and disturbing international situation and the resultant increasing espionage and propaganda activities of various Powers, Baron Hiranuma urged that renewed efforts be made to prevent and eradicate criminal acts violating the fundamental principles of the national polity.

MALAYA HAS WEALTH OF FASCINATING BIRDS

Provides Subject of Research to Ornithologists

To ornithologists, Malaya offers a rich field for research. The birds that make this country their permanent homes rival those of other lands in variety and brilliance of plumage.

To non-scientists too, this wealth of bird life holds an irresistible fascination and we can well remember the many times we watched, with childish enthusiasm, the sparrow that had built its nest on a tree near the school.

This fascination increased as the years went by and by the time we reached our adolescence, the childish joy of watching birds had developed into the fierce interest of amateur ornithologists who delight in showing off eggs and captive birds that chirp dismally in their cages.

We well remember the many hunting trips we organized to look for birds in the nearby woods which was virtually an unofficial bird sanctuary.

The brilliant plumaged paroquets flew high, their cheerful chirps blending harmoniously with the song of other birds.

On the ground the cooing of the doves could be heard while on low branches perched other birds, their songs mingling with the clucking voices of other creatures.

Simbang Most Curious

Of Malayan birds, perhaps the most curious is the simbang. Black in plumage, this bird attains a great size when fully grown, and the distinguishing feature of this bird is the mocus lined pouch which the male carries under his hooked beak. This pouch is connected with his respiratory system and in appearance it resembles a large red apple.

A sea bird, the simbang has great powers of flight and it breeds on lonely islands off the mainland. It lives chiefly on fish and is a high-jacker in his habits. His method of obtaining a meal is to harass one of the smaller birds until it drops the fish it has caught. The simbang then swoops down and snaps it up in mid-air.

In the breeding season the males vie with one another for mates by showing off and it is at this time of the year that the red pouches of the male simbangs come into prominence.

Perhaps the commonest bird is the house swift. Often mistaken for swallows, these birds can be seen at any time of the day. Building their nests under the eaves of houses they fly about zooming in all directions in their efforts to catch gnats and other winged insects.

Black in plumage with a streak of white round its back and breast, these birds build their nests with feathers and bits of grass they gather while on the wing.

The tailor birds are creatures that build their nests by stitching two broad leaves together and lining the inside with downy grass. Endowed with this almost human instinct by nature, it is not uncommon to see tailor birds nesting in the garden.

Another one of the "workmen" birds is the weaver. His nest resembles a pitcher and is made of grass woven cleverly together.

Of pigeons, perhaps the green pigeons are the best known. These birds found throughout Malaya, are celebrated as table delicacies and shooting parties are regularly organized to bag them.

Big Birds

Perhaps the most beautiful Malayan bird is the Argus Pheasant. Attaining great sizes these birds fly high though they are known to come down to the ground often.

The hornbill is another one of the big birds. It attains a height of about two feet and there are many varieties. Although a Malayan bird, the hornbill is not exclusive to this country. It is also found in Africa and India.

In this country the casque of the hornbill is valued as jewellery and you may see some women wearing this ornament.

Although the hornbill has a long beak it has a short tongue. In his feeding habit he is compelled to throw his food into the air and allow it to drop down his throat.

His nest is usually located in the hollow of a dead trunk and during the breeding season he plasters up his wife with mud for two and a half months. A small hole is left at the top and through this his wife is fed.

The male does not visit his home frequently for fear of betraying his home to his enemies.

He goes into the jungle and returns once in two or three days, his crop lined with food for his wife.

When the eggs are hatched the young ones help the mother to come out by breaking the wall that had encased her for such a long time. When she emerges into the open, she is completely bald.

In the marshes where crocodiles lurk, the zic-zac birds live. These birds are quite at home in a croc's mouth as they are on a tree. The lazy reptiles that bask in the sun with their vicious jaws wide open do not harm even a single feather of the ziczacs. If we were to investigate why the crocs do not harm these birds, it will soon be found that these birds render an invaluable service to the crocs. They help to keep the reptile's mouth clean by picking his teeth.

Resembling Heron

Then there is the egart that perches on the backs of cattle. It is a white bird resembling a heron in many ways and is usually found where cattle graze in numbers.

Perhaps the most valuable birds commercially are the collocalia swifts. They are the producers of the nests that go to make the Chinese delicacy birds' nest soup.

Nesting on cliffs, they are to be found on islands off the east coast of the peninsula and in appearance they resemble the house swifts.

There are many varieties in the collocalia family and they are classified according to the different kinds of nests they build.

Of nests there are the black and white varieties. The former has very little commercial value as the nests are dirty with feathers and other impurities. In the latter kind there are two varieties—those which are tinged red and those which are pure white—with the red variety the coloring is said to be due to the long contact which the nest had with damp rock. They command a lower price than the purely white ones.

AMERICA PLACED IN DILEMMA MENACED BY WARTIME CRISIS

Washington Government Strives to Induce Neighboring Countries Into War Against Axis Powers

By MASAMOTO KITADA

Part II

Masamoto Kitada is managing director of the Nippon Kokusai Kyokai (International Association of Japan) and was formerly councillor at the Foreign Office, consul-general at Alexandria, Minister to Afghanistan and recently to Peru, Bolivia and Equador. His published works include: Chumoku subeki Seinambei (Southwestern American Countries), Arabia Mondai (Questions of Arabia), etc.

From Contemporary Japan, April issue, 1942

In the interim, discussions on Allied strategies got under way on December 22, following Prime Minister Churchill's arrival in Washington. The American side was represented by President Roosevelt, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Army General Staff, Colonel Knox, Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, and Harry Hopkins, Chief of the Lease-Lend Administration, while the British side included Prime Minister Churchill, General Dill, former Chief of Army General Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Portal, Chief of Staff of the Royal Air Force, Admiral Pound, Chief of Naval Staff, and Lord Beaverbrook, then Minister of Munitions.

The parleys lasted through the Christmas and New Year holidays, and as a consequence, an anti-Axis agreement was concluded on January 2, 1942, with 26 countries as signatories. At the same time, it was announced that an Allied Pacific command would be established with General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in India, as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the southwestern Pacific. On January a joint commission was formed by Britain and America to coordinate their respective armament production, and also an Allied Atlantic naval command was set up as a counterpart of the Allied naval command in the southwestern Pacific. The Allied armed collaboration in the southwestern Pacific was dissolved on the eve of the fall of the Netherlands East Indies, and later on, a Pacific Council was organized to bolster the fighting strength of Australia and New Zealand.

Hemispheric Unity Declined

With the approach of the Rio de Janeiro Conference, the Washington diplomatic mill began to function at top speed to win over all the Latin American nations on the side of the United States. A general agreement was signed between America and Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay raising the status of their respective legations to embassies. On the other hand, Argentina, Brazil and Chile together with Peru declined to acquiesce in the hemispheric unity proposition of the United States, and in consequence, certain quarters conjectured that John Taylor, President Roosevelt's emissary to the Vatican, would replace Sumner Wells as the head of the American delegation to the conference.

When the Rio de Janeiro Conference opened on January 15, it, despite the political intrigues of the American delegation, disinclined to adopt a unanimous resolution regarding the severance of economic and diplomatic relations with the Axis nations, especially because Argentina and Chile opposed such a move. As a result, the conference adjourned on January 28 after adopting a recommendation for severance of economic and diplomatic relations with the Axis countries to save President Roosevelt's face and prestige.

The Washington Government at the very start of the Pacific war assured all the Allied nations that they would be adequately provided with American war materials—an assurance which was never fulfilled, firstly because, the armament output of the United States was not sufficient enough to meet the requirements of the Allied nations, and secondly because, transportation of war materials to the southwestern Pacific became well-nigh impossible due to Japanese successes.

Contradictory Statement

Strange indeed, when on December 17 President Roosevelt was pledging the representatives of the Soviet Union and the Chungking regime that there would be no change in America's policy of aiding them, Colonel Stimson, Secretary of War, announced that assistance to Britain, the Soviet Union and other countries under the Lease-Lend Act would be suspended for the time being. These contradictory statements clearly disclosed the trend of the situation in the officialdom of America.

President Roosevelt, being constantly flooded with representations and protests from the "democratic" partners, had to assure them that America was trying her utmost to extend the maximum material assistance, but the fall of Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Batavia and Rangoon proved to what extent reliance should be placed on the promises of President Roosevelt. On February 5, 1942, President Roosevelt, in order to assuage the threatening indignation of Chiang Kai-shek, granted him a half a billion dollar loan to maintain the dwindling Allied war front in Greater East Asia.

In the diplomatic field, too, President Roosevelt has launched an offensive. Ambassador Steinhardt was transferred from Moscow to Ankara, while Admiral Standley, former Chief of Naval Operations, was appointed new Ambassador to the Soviet Union. Similarly, Colonel Patrick Hurley, former Secretary of War, has been appointed Minister to New Zealand. Despite these reshuffles, it is apparent that unrest is prevailing in certain Washington circles. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is reported to be intending to resign, holding himself responsible for the rupture of negotiations with Japan which led to the outbreak of the Pacific war.

Resignation Demanded

Also it is said that various quarters in America are demanding the resignation of Colonel Knox, Secretary of the Navy, for his responsibility in regard to the Pearl Harbor disaster and other naval reverses. Still other groups are agitating that Colonel Stimson, Secretary of War, Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and Harry Hopkins, Chief of the Lease-Lend Administration, should be relieved of their offices. On top of this internal tussle, opinion is gaining ground that President Roosevelt may carry out a thorough reconstruction of his Cabinet, like the one recently undertaken by Prime Minister Churchill. All these political cross-currents reveal that the Roosevelt Administration is finding it difficult to map out a unified official harmony.

It cannot be denied that the main cause of diverse criticisms against the Washington Government is the Hawaiian debacle. As far back as January 9 Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, was reported to have demanded the convening of a secret session of Congress to hear the explanation of the naval authorities in connection with the calamity. On January 11 a sensation was caused by the report that a Senator for Michigan had moved a resolution urging that five commanding naval, military and air force officers in Hawaii be court-martialled, including Admiral Husband Edward Kimmel, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet.

The same day Colonel Knox flew to Hawaii and after conducting a personal investigation, returned to Washington on January 15. On the basis of his report, President Roosevelt relieved Admiral Kimmel, Lieutenant-General Walter C. Short, Commander of the Hawaiian Department of the United States Army, and Major-General Martin, Commander of the Hawaiian Air Force, of their posts and committed them to investigation by a specially appointed board of inquiry which consisted of one justice, two generals and two admirals under presidentship of Owen Roberts, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Defense Policy Criticized

This board of inquiry left for Hawaii on January 16 and after inquiring into the causes of the disaster on the spot, returned to Washington, where it made public its findings on January 24. Without reserve it pointed out the negligence and dereliction of duty on the part of Admiral Kimmel and other commanding officers. This greatly dismayed the American people, who strongly criticized the defense policy of the White House. Admiral Kimmel sought the permission of President Roosevelt on February 7 to retire from active service, but the Chief Executive turned down his application, and to concoct a timely rechauffe, he on February 28 committed Admiral Kimmel, Lieutenant-General Short and Major-General Martin to trial by court-martial.

Soon after America's declaration of war on Japan, a legislation was introduced in Congress, lifting the ban on the dispatch of armed forces outside the Western Hemisphere. Again on December 10 another measure was submitted to Congress, amending the Military Service Law so as to register all males between 19 and 64 and to give military training to males between 20 and 40. Almost at the same time an official in charge of military conscription announced that all males and females, capable of engaging in civil defense, be requisitioned, pointing out that all civil pilots had already been placed under military control.

Urges Increase of Navy

Simultaneously with the dismissal of Admiral Kimmel and two other commanding officers on January 17, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, while a new garrison commander and an air force chief for Hawaii were selected. On the other hand, Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, on January 27 submitted to Congress the plans and aims of the American Fleet. He urged Congress to increase the naval strength to maintain absolute superiority in any operations undertaken by the United States Navy. He declared that it was essential that mastery of the seas should be secured by America, by destroying hostile naval craft and that effective coordination should be established between the United States Army and the combined military and naval forces of the Allies. Lastly, he suggested the institution of effective economic pressures against the

(Continued on Page 4)

U.S. TREATMENT OF NISEI UNJUST, UNREASONABLE

Roosevelt, Traitor to Democracy, Commits Tragic Error

Asiana

Ignorant errors are more treacherous than acknowledged mistakes, a Chinese sage once taught his pupils.

The tragic error of President Roosevelt in plunging his country into war with Japan is still being given justification by Roosevelt himself and his "war administrators". Notwithstanding its unexpected dilemma brought about by the Japanese successes, the Roosevelt administration continues to fumble its political football. No doubt, the reverses met by their military men are causing unrest at home.

At the outset of the war, the U.S. Government's treatment of Japanese nationals was within reason. That is to say, diplomats and newspapermen were confined to their homes or placed in internment camps. At the same time, Japanese first-generation leaders of the community were also forced to restrict themselves in confinement at home or in designated camps. However, the restrictions soon included the average man-of-the-street, the Japanese who migrated to the United States to enjoy the privileges of a democracy.

Treatment Unreasonable

With each defeat and reverse the treatment of Japanese nationals in America became more stringent and unreasonable, until now no Japanese is allowed to live on the west coast, families moved miles inland into an unfamiliar environment, forced to live in isolated barracks under guard. The wholesale forced removal of the Japanese from the west coast cities included second-generation Japanese who are American citizens! These Americans of Japanese ancestry have contitutional rights. What form of government can claim this outrageous act as justifiable in a modern civilization?

These Japanese have been victims of American prejudices ever since the potential power of the Japanese nation was revealed with the Japanese victory over Imperial Russia. The "yellow peril" scare was propagated during the years that followed in order to restrict Japanese in the U.S. Japanese immigrants who were originally contracted to work on the building of transcontinental railways, on completion of the railways settled down on land which had been given up by Portuguese and other European farmers as unirrigable. Years of patient, untiring toil by the Japanese farmers resulted in some of the most barren, hopeless land yielding rich harvests of fruits and vegetables. In California alone, the richest farming areas of Sacramento Valley, Fresno, San Jose, Salinas, Watsonville, Santa Maria Valley, Los Angeles, Cochella and Imperial Valley were developed by the Japanese.

The history of Japanese in the United States has been one of persecution and humiliation. No one knows this better than the Japanese pioneers who have tolerated it. Believing in the new doctrine of democracy, they entrusted their children to the ways of the American people. Their entire home and school training was American! The children became better Americans than the citizens of European extraction. The Nisei led his fellow-countrymen in education, profession and nationalism.

Moral Record High

Despite charges by petty politicians that Nisei are un-American, examination of the records of the Nisei leaves no doubt that they have proven themselves worthy of any trust, duty and honor due an American patriot. They are serving their Government to the best of their ability, just as long as they are given the privilege to partake in any civic or national service. Their moral record is high and beyond criticism.

The recent decision to place thousands of Japanese, including the Nisei, in barracks in some isolated internment camp is hardly worthy of the U.S., the country which has always been the symbol of democracy. The American people cannot be blamed for this outrageous gesture; it is another example of what tragic errors the present Roosevelt administration is competent in doing. It is our opinion that when the final chapter of this era is written, the traitor to democracy will be unveiled and the Nisei will not be the accused.

In the Periodicals

Kokusai Keizai Shuho; Vol. 23, No. 16 dated April 18, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price 30 sen. The leading articles: the Planning and Actual Results, the Significance of the Disposal of the China Affair, the General Election and the National Determination, and the War of Greater East Asia and Chungking's Resistance Power.

Koku Jidai (The Aerial Age), Vol. 13, No. 4, April, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Koku Jidai-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen, illustrated. As the title indicates, the magazine is fully devoted to the study of aerial activities at home and abroad. The leading articles: A Round-Table Conference on the Possibility of Air Raids by Hostile Planes, the Appearance of Parachutists' Units, General Inouye and Chihei Nakajima, the Soviet Air Force and Its Strategy, and Mussolini as a Pilot.

Dai Horin, Vol. 9, No. 4, April, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Horin Kaku, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. The leading articles: The Limitation of Kanji (Chinese Characters), and Dangerous Thought, the Enhancement of the Japanese Spirit and Kanji, the Advocation of the Rinzai Sect, the Study on Zen, and the Real Word of the Construction of Greater East Asia.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

AIYOKU (Passion)

1926

By SANEATSU MUSHAKOJI

Part 1

This is a long play in four acts and 10 scenes. Depicting the failure of the rash marriage of a man and woman temperamentally unsuited to each other, it is shrewdly concerned, at the same time, with the conflict between a man's egoism which seeks to keep its instinct alive and his attachment (altruism) to a woman.

The hero, Eiji Nonaka, was a hunchback. Consequently his mind was a bit warped, inclined to the belief that he was not worthy of a woman's love. He had a talent nevertheless for painting and his fierce determination to realize the full measure of his virtuosity commanded the respect of the people. His marriage did not prove to be a happy one. Chiyoko, his wife, had originally been in love with his elder brother Shinichi, an actor. Fearing, however, that this might bring harm to his family, his honor, his popularity, she had acted as though she loved Eiji instead. Shinichi had been well aware of her feelings toward himself. Yet it was his wish to make his hunchback brother happy, and this had led to his bringing about her marriage with Eiji.

These unnatural circumstances had the effect of causing Eiji, already more or less perverted in his outlook, to suspect the relations between his wife and elder brother. He presumed that they had gone deeper than the mere fact of entertaining tender sentiments for each other. But on the other hand, it was perhaps because of such a suspicion that he came to feel an attachment to his wife which it was impossible for him to renounce. He tried to take things philosophically with the thought that he was in any case unworthy of a woman's love because of his being a cripple. Or, he strove to put her out of his mind by engrossing himself in his work.

Wife's Movements Watched

Not only, however, was it all in vain; the mere fact that his wife and Shinichi had engaged in a harmless, incidental conversation drove him to such torment of jealousy that he would sometimes take out his dagger at night with murder in his heart. Chiyoko, on her part, would guard herself against him, withholding from him what had been said between herself and Shinichi. Inevitably, the two became more and more distressingly estranged from each other. The result was that Eiji finally began keeping a constant watch over his wife's movements.

Very egoistic by nature, Eiji was the sort who, in order to exercise his talent, never hesitated to impose sacrifices on others, whoever they may be. Thus, if he even thought at times of killing his wife out of resentment on the presumption that she was guilty of disloyalty yet dared not do so, it was because he realized that it would perforce wreck his own life and talent. Such being the stuff of which he was made, he was naturally a kind of tyrant to his wife. This egregiously egoistic tendency on his part prevented her from pursuing her own individual life. And this in spite of the fact that in contradistinction to him—who was ashamed of his being a hunchback and made few friends—she was of a cheerful nature and liked to have a gay time.

In a way the misery of their married life rose from such temperamental differences as well. Naturally enough, Chiyoko hated such misery, and in order to escape from it she once actually attempted desertion. True, however, to the attachment of wife and husband, and out of the fear, moreover, that he might seek her out and take her life, she returned to him. Since, in addition to these circumstances, he had gone so far as to exercise a strict surveillance over her, the situation grew from bad to worse. At last she began outspokenly to defy him.

Eiji, on the other hand, suspected and hated his brother in the worst way for what had happened between himself and his wife, though he admired his ability as an actor and hoped for even greater success on his behalf. Shinichi had, of course thought of his younger brother's happiness when he brought the two together, and he also hoped that Eiji would fully develop and exhibit his particular abilities. Unable, however, to sever his own secret attachment to Chiyoko, he could not but feel a great anxiety about her welfare, threatened as she was with the fear of death. He requested his friend Onodera to urge Eiji to move to some other place as a means of quieting down his mental agitations; but Eiji, realizing that Onodera's persuasion was the result of his brother's wish and prompting stubbornly refused to listen. Onodera exerted himself to bring these people, somehow or other, back to their normal, happy relationship, but to no avail.

Request Refused

Later, while Shinichi was making a theatrical tour of the provinces, Eiji went on a journey of his own accord. In the course of this trip he fell ill. Chiyoko, asked to go to nurse him, refused to comply with her husband's request on the ground that she herself was ill. Unaware of all this, Shinichi, who had been nervous and anxious about the two, during his tour returned to his home by taking advantage of a brief interval between engagements, and went to see Chiyoko. Moved by her weeping complaints about the agony she was going through, he promised to take her away from his brother's home the following day. But Eiji, alarmed on hearing that his wife had taken ill, had meanwhile returned from his trip, concealed himself while they were discussing the mat-

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EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,464 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1942 Price 8 Sen

JAPANESE-THAI NEGOTIATIONS FOR YEN-BAHT PARITY ACCORD SUCCESSFULLY CONSUMMATED

CORREGIDOR ISLAND IS RAIDED 207 TIMES BY IMPERIAL PLANES

Include Five Successive Attacks During Past 25 Hours, U.S. Admits

FILIPINO HEROISM CITED

Saves Iloilo Electric Plant From American Destruction—Internees Rescued

Corregidor has been raided 207 times by the Japanese Air Units, including five successive attacks inflicted during the past 25 hours, announced the United States War Department yesterday, the Hochi reported from Lisbon quoting Washington dispatches.

Power Plant Saved

The reason why the lighting system in Iloilo, which will be resumed April 22, was restored so quickly is told by a Yomiuri correspondent in a report from Iloilo.

He said the heroic efforts of a 42-year-old Filipino saved the Iloilo electric generating plant from wanton destruction at the hands of desperate United States forces who attempted to apply the torch before they fled.

The Yomiuri correspondent told how Jose Santos employed by the Iloilo electric plant warded off 10 United States soldiers who rushed the power plant when they realized that the fall of Iloilo was imminent.

Santos locked the doors, tightly closed the windows of the power plant and stubbornly stood his ground, armed with a rifle, not permitting the soldiers to enter the plant, the report continued.

It was revealed that the Americans finally fled when they were told that Japanese Forces had entered the city. Santos also disclosed that since he expected the United States forces to commit some foul play, he hid important parts of the generator and the distributor as soon as he heard that the Japanese Forces had begun operating on the island of Panay.

Meanwhile, peace and order has been restored in Iloilo, the report said, although the nauseating odor of burnt sugar can still be smelled.

The Yomiuri correspondent disclosed that the United States forces were able to use scorched earth tactics on a large scale as evidenced by charred warehouses, twisted oil tanks and smouldering vessels still moored to toasted wharves.

The Japanese business section of Iloilo was destroyed completely while Americans ravaged even parts of the residential district, the report added, pointing out that these inhuman, barbaric tactics have caused deep indignation to the Filipinos who are more than willing to cooperate with the Japanese Forces.

Japanese residents who were interned in a school building, 60 kilometers northeast of the city have been rescued and are now acting as guides, interpreters and field scouts for the Japanese Troops, the report concluded.

Natives Returning

Domei

PANAY ISLAND, April 21.—With growing confidence in the strict maintenance of law and order by the Japanese troops, natives in the various villages around Lambunao, in the central part of the Panay Island, have returned in increasing numbers to their homes.

Meanwhile, mopping-up operations against the remnants of the American-Filipino troops, which had fled into the hills around Mt. Baloy on the border between Iloilo and Antique Provinces, have neared completion following spirited clean-up campaigns by the Japanese Forces.

Enemy Attempts Repulsed

Three days of fierce battle in Salinemba sector, near Tobah Lake in northern Sumatra, will remain in the history of the War of Greater East Asia as one of the severest encounters, reports a correspondent of the Asahi from the northern front in the island.

Led by a certain Lieutenant, 56 men started out from an undisclosed base for the enemy infested region in the vicinity of Tobah Lake on March 27. Pinned between another Japanese Unit which occupied Salinemba six days before, the enemy, led by an armored car unit, attempted to break through the Japanese Forces.

The "suicide squad" consisting of over 10 men, however, charged into the enemy tank corps and instantly killed more than 20 enemy soldiers,

(Continued on Page 2)

Oikawa in Tsingtao

Domei

TSINGTAO, April 21.—Lieutenant-General Genshichi Oikawa, acting Secretary-General of the China Affairs Board, arrived here by air this afternoon from Shanghai. Lieutenant-General Oikawa immediately made a round of visits on various Japanese and Chinese Government offices.

Arrival Is Reported

The number of war-bereaved into the capital to attend the Special Festival at the Yasukuni Shrine, beginning tomorrow, is rapidly increasing. Shown above are two women who have lost their husbands in the war, offering their first prayer to their loved ones at the shrine, immediately following their arrival in Tokyo.

Enshrinement Service for War Dead At Yasukuni Shrine Set for Tomorrow

Prior to the extraordinary Yasukuni Shrine spring festival continuing from April 24 till 28, a solemn enshrinement service for the war dead of the China Affair and the Nomonhan Battle will be held in the compounds of the Shrine on Thursday evening.

Meanwhile, the relatives of the fallen heroes, totaling 15,017, to be enshrined in the Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan have come up to the capital from all parts of the country. All the bereaved members numbering more than 30,000, who are to be honored with the privilege of worshipping in the Inner Shrine, will arrive in Tokyo before Thursday noon.

Previous to attending the services, the members of the bereaved families will inspect from 8 a.m. the China Affair Exhibition, which will be held at the outer compound of the Shrine.

In the afternoon, they will hear addresses given by Premier and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, and Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, the president of the Extraordinary Festival Committee.

Toward evening on the same day, the enshrinement service will begin. In the compounds of the Shrine, where torch lights will be lighted, the bereaved family members will sit down at assigned places to wait for the arrival of the ritualists and representatives of the War and Navy Ministries. After elaborate rites, the service will end at 10 p.m.

2,400 CHUNGKING TROOPS TAKEN IN CHANGKIU AREA

North Shantung Is Scene of Spirited Mop-Up by Japanese—Big Booty Seized

Domei

TSINAN, April 21.—The Japanese Okui, Kunii and other units have captured over 2,400 Chungking guerilla corps in Changkiu region, northern Shantung Province, according to a field dispatch reaching here today.

The Japanese Units, on April 12, started mopping-up operations against Chungking's guerilla corps stationed in northern Shantung Province and now are defeating the enemy at various points in and around the Changkiu region.

The Japanese Forces, up to April 19, had seized five arsenals in the area and besides, had captured nine light machine-guns, 5,217 rounds of machine-gun ammunition, 2,360 rifles, 35,923 rounds of rifle ammunition, 15,848 hand-grenades and other arms and ammunition, it is reported.

CRIPPS TELLS CHURCHILL TO BID NEHRU TO ENGLAND

Lord Privy Seal Arrives in Lisbon by Plane From Cairo Yesterday

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, April 21.—Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and recent envoy to India, proposed to Premier Winston Churchill a plan of inviting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian National Congress Party, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president to the all India Moslem League, and two other Indian leaders, to London and hold a conference, regarding the Indian question, it is reported by a newspaper here.

ELECTION DAY ADVANCED IN 181 REMOTE DISTRICTS

Will Help Avoid Delay in Securing Results of Coming General Election

In 181 localities throughout the country, situated in remote islands or mountain districts where transportation facilities are undeveloped and votes cast on the general election day, April 30, cannot be immediately brought to counting places, the election will take place from April 24 to 29, according to an announcement made by the Home Ministry on Tuesday.

The number of such localities has increased by 24 since the last election held in 1937.

Meanwhile, of the total number of candidates registered, those between the ages of 40 and 50 constitute about 70 per cent Those between 50 and 59 are most numerous with 402 or 37 per cent, while there are 33 candidates above the age of 70, and 2 above 80.

Candidates Classified by Ages

Age	Number	Percentage
30-39	83	7.7
40-49	376	34.8
50-59	402	37.0
60-69	185	17.1
70-79	31	2.9
Above 80	2	.5

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council is reported to be confident of electing 349 members out of the total of 466 recommended candidates, but as further efforts are being devoted to the election campaign of recommended candidates, the final results may be much better.

In Tokyo Prefecture, where the campaign is expected to be most fiercely contested, out of the 32 recommended candidates, 16 are certain of election, and it is estimated that with the election of others who have good possibilities, the total may reach 22 or 23 or 70 per cent of the total recommended.

RECENT ENEMY RAID JUST TO UP MORALE OF AMERICAN ARMY

U.S. Fliers Wanted to Restore Declining Prestige—Inhuman Acts Scored by Hori

SPOKESMAN BROADCASTS

Attempt Seen to Disturb Japan's Home Front—Offensive Likened to 'Fool's Dream'

After describing the plight of the Anglo-American Powers following their continuous defeats, Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, in his radio broadcast on Tuesday night from the JOAK station, severely criticized the inhuman acts of the American fliers in attacking hospitals and national schools and stressed that the air raid over Tokyo on April 18 was nothing but an attempt to restore America's prestige and simultaneously, to cause disturbance on Japan's home front.

"Innumerable problems, all important, are currently confronting Britain," Mr. Hori said, "but the most vital question undoubtedly is its apprehension over the situation surrounding India.

"Britain has been driven into such a state that it finds it absolutely necessary to manipulate some means by which to cajole India and to force the country to cooperate with Britain for the prosecution of the current war.

"Toward this end, Britain dispatched Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, who is incidentally well informed regarding Indian affairs, with a conciliatory measure for the accomplishment of its object but the negotiation, despite strenuous efforts, ended in a rupture on April 10.

Churchill Avoids Issue

"During the session of the British Parliament on April 13, Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, avoided touching on the Indian problem by giving an excuse that the report on the negotiation will be made personally by Sir Stafford upon his return.

"Also, during the same session, the British Prime Minister under-rated the damage inflicted on the British fleet when it suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Japanese Forces in the Bay of Bengal and made only a brief report, avoiding details.

"However, vigorous efforts to blind the public failed to ease the people's anxiety and the London Times, on April 10, warned editorially that the current aspect of the war was very serious to Britain, adding that it was the most gloomiest page in the history of the British Navy. Furthermore, preparations for the German spring offensive were now in such a stage that the Germans were waiting only for an opportune moment to strike."

Turning to the United States, the spokesman declared that due to the appropriation of a stupendous amount toward the war budget and to the lack of various commodities, the United States was now threatened with a vicious inflation.

Roosevelt Fears Inflation

"In the course of his press interview on April 10," Mr. Hori stated, "President Roosevelt whined over the current state of affairs by saying that though measures, of course, had been drafted to cope with the situation, the inflation, nevertheless, was already 'hanging over our heads.'

"The American President had been trying desperately to raise the morale of the public by boasting of the huge productive capacity for munitions and the 'strong resistance' offered by the American forces on Bataan Peninsula, but once a general offensive was launched by the Imperial Forces, the American defense crumbled and they were forced to their knees in only eight short days.

"Thus, the Americans were driven out of the last remaining base in East Asia and the psychological effect thereby dealt to the American public must have been indeed unfathomable.

"To force themselves out of such a plight, the Anglo-American Powers are planning to form a so-called second line of defense on the Eastern Front by invading the French coast, the Mediterranean and northern Europe before the Germans can carry out their spring offensive.

Like a Fool's Dream

"But to effect a large-scale landing on a comprehensive area strongly defended by the Axis forces, least of all by British forces which were easily driven out of France at the earlier stage of the war, is tantamount to a fool's dream.

"The best they can do, perhaps, is to resort to guerilla tactics, or to launch a small-scale operation in central and south Africa by utilizing the positions of the Degaullists or to snatch a piece of land in an undefended area of neutral countries as they have done time and again before.

"Confronted by adversities in all

(Continued on Page 2)

Parity Move Approved By Money Circles Of Thailand

TRADE BOOST SEEN

The Japan-Thailand agreement and the question of the currency value of the Japanese occupied territories formed the main topics of discussion at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, today, presided over by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information. "The coming of the Thailand commission had been announced several weeks ago," declared Mr. Hori in reply to certain questions, "and some of the members have arrived earlier than the others. The agreement was concluded in Tokyo. The parity agreement could mean that the Yen had gone up and the Baht had gone down, or vice versa, whichever way one may choose to regard it," remarked the spokesman.

Although at present, military notes are in circulation in the Japanese occupied territories, he stated that it is essential that the exchange rate should be fixed as soon as possible.

Domei

BANGKOK, April 21.—Upon hearing of the Government's decision to place Thailand's Baht on par with the Japanese Yen, financial circles here expressed whole-hearted approval of the move, and redoubled their determination to adust the financial system of Thailand to the new situation.

This new step, according to well-informed financial circles here, will encourage trade particularly, as well as enhance all other economic relations between the two countries.

Thailand's financial system, moreover, has shown no change, and there has been no sign of a sudden rise in commodity prices. This is due to the price control policy enforced by the Thai Government since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, and the decision of placing the Baht and Yen on par has been anticipated for some time. Consequently, the Government announcement did not come as a surprise to the financial world of Thailand nor to the people in general.

Boon to Thai Trade

The agreement just reached between Japan and Thailand to place the Yen on par with the Baht is, after all, the natural consequence of the growth of the value of the Yen. All possible evil effect on the Thai financial world, as a result of the present arbitration, can be eliminated through the joint effort of the two countries.

This was assured by the Asahi correspondent at Bangkok in his report Tuesday. The dispatch explained the situation which led to the understanding and the certainty that the new measure will bring about no tangible evil effect, roughly in the following way:

The Baht, after having been weaned off the pound, was linked with the Yen at the beginning of this year at the rate of ¥155.7 against B100. As the result, the Baht became the only currency in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which was valued above the Yen.

Naturally, it came about that the exports from Thailand to Japan were priced much higher than the imports to Thailand from Japan. The situation, in view of Thailand's growing need to rely for its exports on Japan in place of Britain and the United States, could not be overlooked. Hence the present arbitrated exchange rate.

Baht Not Depreciated

The present measure, after all, is an unvoidable step to meet the growing value of the Yen, and is not a sign of the depreciation of the Baht itself. First of all, if something is not done in this line, Thailand will face great difficulties in disposing of its exportable goods.

After the present arbitration comes into effect, the first financial need of Thailand will be the re-establishment of its reserve system for the issue of paper currency.

Then comes a question of how to check the high-price tendency in the land expected to result from placing the Baht on the same level with the Yen, because the country has so far needed a good deal of imported goods as daily necessities. The goods from Japan will naturally be boosted up in price while those exported from Japan will have to be priced much higher than before.

Japan, in this connection, will so arrange, it is expected, that goods to go to Thailand will be sold at such prices which will not greatly affect the domestic cost of living

(Continued on Page 2)

Bring Relations Closer

Haruhiko Nishi

Nai Vanich Pananada

BREAK WITH SOVIETS MOOTED IN ISTANBUL

Envoys of Both Nations Slated To Depart for Home From Respective Posts

TURKS BOLSTER FRONTIER

British Seen Worried Over Development—No Change in Mutual Relations Wanted

Asahi Service

ISTANBUL, April 21.—The Turkish Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Raydar Actay, will return to Ankara within a few days, and it is also reported by reliable quarters that the Soviet Ambassador to Turkey, Sergei Vinogradov, will leave Ankara immediately after the return of the Turkish Ambassador.

In this connection, diplomatic circles here observe that diplomatic relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union may be severed by the departure of the respective Ambassadors from their posts.

Meanwhile, the Turkish Government announced that troops would be mobilized to all Soviet frontier points beginning from April 24. However, it is said that there would be no possibility of actual fighting taking place between the two countries, and Charge d'Affaires will be appointed to continue diplomatic relations.

The British Government is watching the development of Ankara-Moscow relations and is reported to be planning to draw the attention of the Soviet authorities to the British desire of not causing any sudden change in the Turkish-Soviet relations.

German Aims Seen Friendly

D.N.B.

ISTANBUL, April 21.—Strong positive words on Turkey's relations with Germany were expressed by the Member of Parliament, Mr. Sadak, writing in the paper Aksam. He declares that Germany recognizes the consistency of the Turkish policy and from this point of view friendship pacts were concluded which had proved valuable for both belligerent sides since they contributed to the maintenance of Turkish neutrality. He points out that even those propagandists claiming that the Turkish-German friendship was only an episode and that Germany was only waiting for an opportune moment for attacking Turkey now had to admit that Germany no longer had a single soldier in the Balkans and hence could not entertain the intention of attacking Turkey.

He declared that, if Germany was only reckoning with the time factor then it would be easy for Germany to find a reason for such a conflict. Germany, however, was not looking for arguments to start a quarrel but, on the contrary, was striving to remove everything which might possibly harm her friendship with Turkey. This mutual friendship, Mr. Sadak declared, was born not so much out of sentimentalism but of mutual interests. In the present war situation, Germany need not fear Turkey because Turkey was not hindering Germany in the attainment of her goal. Also, the German-Russian war could not disturb the good relations between the two countries.

VICHY NOW ADOPTING POLICY OF ACTIVITY

Former 'Wait and See' Attitude Discarded With Laval's Appointment

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS

Old Tie-Up Only Prevented Consolidation of France's Position in Europe

Domei

VICHY, April 21.—Pierre Laval, Premier, left here early this morning for Paris to confer with Otto Abetz, German Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Paris, and other German authorities there.

New Policy for France

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 20.—"The appointment of Pierre Laval as Chief of the French Government shows that France is leaving her former 'wait and see' policy and, instead, has adopted a new policy of activity" writes the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz.

Continuing, the paper says: "The French people have had plenty of time and opportunity to decide which of these two directions were to be preferred. The 'wait and see' policy of France in the past prevented the consolidation of the French position on the continent. Under such circumstances, the element of confidence could not be put aside but, on the contrary, was vitally needed. Thus it could not be expected that France would make any progress in her policy with the Axis Powers especially since the war dragged on. On the other hand, England and the U.S.A. continued their arrogant attitude toward France although they tried to make the world believe that they were still France's friends. It was finally deemed necessary in the

(Continued on Page 2)

FIRST AXIS GROUP IN U.S. LEAVES IN EXCHANGE PLAN

Swedish Vessel to Make Series Of Trips to Lisbon From May 4

The first party of German, Italian Bulgarian, Hungarian and Rumanian diplomatic and consular agents residing in the United States will leave for their respective countries aboard the 11,055-ton Swedish vessel Drottningholm on May 4, the United States State Department announced Monday, according to a Havas report received in Shanghai from Washington and relayed to the Nichi Nichi yesterday.

The same vessel is scheduled to effect complete transfer of all Axis envoys and subjects in a series of voyages and bring back Americans abroad on each return journey, the report revealed.

The port of Lisbon will be the locale of exchange, the report pointed out.

An American ship carrying 525 Japanese and German nationals arrived in San Francisco on April 20, the Hochi reported from Shanghai quoting San Francisco dispatches.

Although the United States Government authorities failed to announce any details regarding them, it was believed that the Axis nationals came from South America.

Agreement Initialed by Nishi and Vanich Last Evening

TIES STRENGTHENED

An agreement on the Yen-Baht exchange rate was initialed by Foreign Vice-Minister Haruhiko Nishi of Japan and Minister without Portfolio Nai Vanich Pananada of Thailand, head of the Thai Economic Mission, at 10 p.m. Tuesday, at the Vice-Minister's official residence.

For effecting economic cooperation and also for establishing closer relation between Japan and Thailand negotiations were commenced at Bangkok in January for the conclusion of an economic agreement. As understanding has been satisfactorily reached upon the question of the Yen-Baht exchange rate, the agreement was initialed at Tokyo yesterday.

This agreement is significant as it has fixed the value of the Yen and the Baht at par, and it will facilitate the trade between the two countries. Furthermore, the conclusion of this agreement will lead to the signing of a basic trade agreement.

Foreign Office Statement

Following the conclusion of the agreement, the Foreign Office issued the following statement at 10 p.m. Tuesday:

"The relations between Japan and Thailand, which have always been very friendly for these several centuries, has now turned more intimate politically and militarily, since the conclusion of the Japan-Thai Alliance Treaty on December 21. It is, therefore, important to mutually cooperate economically as well upon this friendly relation.

"Japan's eager desire on this point was also heartily reciprocated by Thailand, and the Thai Economic Mission headed by Minister Without Portfolio Nai Vanich Pananada has come to Japan. Since April 9, negotiations were opened with the members of the Thai Economic Mission on various concrete subjects regarding the economic cooperation of the two countries. Finally basic understanding was reached between the delegates of the two Governments and it was agreed today that the par value of the Yen and the Baht would be enforced from April 22. This is an important step for facilitating smooth trading within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The attitude of Thailand in agreeing to such a rational suggestion of Japan must be considered as wise. As the result of the par value of the currencies of the two countries, the trade between Japan and Thai will be greatly facilitated, there is no doubt whatever.

"Also, agreement has been reached between the two countries regarding the basic principles for a trade pact to be shortly signed and other economic questions. This is proof that the basis of economic relations of the two countries will be further strengthened.

"It is a matter of congratulation for both countries that the conclusion of the present agreement is the result of the eager wish on the part of Japan and Thailand for the execution of the Greater East Asia War and the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Official Revisions Made

Under the date of April 22, the Finance Ministry issued an ordinance revising the Yen-Baht exchange rate from ¥155.70 to 100 Bahts to the new rate of ¥100 to 100 bahts, as the result of the new agreement.

On the new exchange rate between Japan and Thailand, the Finance Ministry authorities issued the following statement.

"The Government announced the fundamental principle regarding the exchange rates at the end of last year, in conformity with the new situation caused by the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, and also declared the abolition of the former exchange rates based on British pounds or American dollars.

"Concerning the Japan-Thai exchange rate of 100 Bahts to ¥155.70, there was recognized the need of revising it, and after consulting with Minister Without Portfolio Nai Vanich Pananada of Thailand, it was agreed to make the rate ¥100 to 100 Bahts, to become effective from April 22.

"For materializing the great ideal of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the exchange rates between Japan and other Co-Prosperity Sphere countries or among such countries should be based properly on the existing economic condition within the sphere,

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICA NOW APING NAZI WAR MEASURES

Berlin Press Declares U.S. Officials Adopting Policies They Previously Mocked at

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and when the United States was only a side-line coach, the U.S. authorities as well as the American public were jokingly pointing at the precautionary war measures adopted throughout Germany. However, as the result of the continual setbacks suffered at the hands of the Japanese armed forces, the United States, the very country which previously mocked at the "German ways of living" is now patterning their once lauded "American Ways of Living" after the Germans, so declares the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, a Berlin vernacular, in an article under the title, "Americans Adopt German War Measures to Fit Own Purposes." The article reads:

Before the outbreak of the Pacific war, when warlike operations were being carried on far from the United States coast, and when the American way of living was being influenced by world happenings, people in the United States were still taking matters easy.

The "Defense Swing" was danced after the melody of Yankee Doodle, and the thought that soon there would be no more motor cars or refrigerators, radios or car tires was as remote as, perhaps, the planet, Mars.

Meanwhile, however, times have thoroughly changed, and it can be said, that the past three months have brought an end to the much lauded "American way of life."

The general tendency of American life today is threefold: Rise in prices, shortage of commodities and a total disappearance of luxury articles.

All this constitutes a considerable drop in the American standard of living, so that now the former way of life can no longer be recognized.

Gay Times Over

Many symptoms indicate that the gay times of the "Defense Swing" are over. Public opinion has developed a tendency to take the possibility of further turns for the worse much more seriously. It was only because of strong public criticism, that Mrs. Roosevelt was forced to relinquish her post as second director of Civil Defense Bureau, although not without having aroused the disgust of many Americans by her attempt to give an important position to the movie actor Melvyn Douglas and the dancer Myris Chaney.

Quite apart from the considerable increase in income tax, with its serious repercussions on the American standard of living since the outbreak of war in the Pacific, numerous tendencies have appeared which result in the change of color of the American way of life, not to mention that all the freedoms preached by Roosevelt are in their last throes.

Motor cars are only delivered to two kinds of citizens, to those whose work is connected with the American defense and to those who work for public health and safety. Of course a great percentage of American car owners should be able to operate their old cars for many years, but due to the fact that Malayan and Netherlands East Indies rubber markets are no longer available to the United States, rubber tires became so rare that the American price king, Leon Henderson has prohibited the manufacture of tires for private use.

Motor Cars Will Be Useless

Soon there will be millions of motor cars in the United States which can no longer be used. The seriousness of this approaching state of affairs can only be fully appreciated if it is taken into account that this spacious country with its numerous mushroom towns has been chiefly built with its communication system based on motor traffic.

This curtailment of the use of motor vehicles will bring about a complete change in the economic and commercial sphere which will cause a state of greatest confusion.

Many of the precautionary measures now introduced by the United States were not very long ago laughed at by the American press in a most arrogant manner when Germany introduced them. Contrary to Germany, which due to her far-sightedness and extensive planning has reached a stand which can well be termed as stable, the United States has to try numerous irrelevant intermediate steps.

In this connection, the impression obtained by some measures appears rather ridiculous for instance, within the scope of a large-scale planning program, it is determined that certain suits should have fewer buttons, pockets are to have no pleats and pants should have no cuffs, football players should wear Nylon shorts instead of woolen ones, toys are no longer to be produced out of war-essential materials, while poppy should be planted in the United States in order to furnish poppy seeds for pastries which heretofore had been imported from Holland, and that paprica should be planted in order to supply the spice for sausages and stews.

Planned Scale

There are other numerous examples of a similar kind. In principle it can be said that in all countries which have been at war for a lengthy period, it has been made a matter of principle to distribute the available material on a planned scale and not to substitute synthetic products in all cases.

In face of the latest developments, it appears utter mockery when one reads the following in a January issue of the Living Age Magazine: "The Dutch East Indies and Malaya as producing centers for rubber are of more vital importance for us than even a victory of the Allied Powers in Europe. For that reason our navy has chosen for its field of operations, the Pacific Ocean."

The rubber from Malaya and the Dutch East Indies is lost to the United States. There is not much to be seen of the United States fleet in the Pacific, the war is now alarmingly approaching the very shores of the United States.

Press Comments

Wednesday, April 22

ASAHI—American Advance to Australia
YOMIURI—Utilize Our Experience
NICHI NICHI—Reorganization of Retail Business

American Advance to Australia

ASAHI—As a move to retrieve their successive defeats, the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific area have announced the re-establishment of their general military headquarters. General Douglas MacArthur, former commander of the American-Filipino forces in the Philippines, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific area, and generals of the Australian Army placed under his command.

The above fact, needless to point out, means complete, wholesale retreat of British influence from the Southwestern Pacific region. Moreover, it indicates that both Australia and New Zealand, parting themselves from the British Empire, are moving under American influence.

It is undoubtedly a historic event as it means the replacement of British power by American influence in Australia. But it was not totally unknown to us. It is simply the occurrence of what had been fully expected previously. Since the retreat of British political influence is unavoidable and the independence of Australia and New Zealand is impossible, the above event is natural.

At any rate, taking advantage of the prevailing situation, the United States has been making political advances in those two Pacific countries. Apart from the question of whether it is based on American ambition to dominate the world or not, it must be said quite significant in the War of Greater East Asia.

At the meetings of the military council of the Allied nations held in Washington during last December and January, they are said to have decided to adopt positive military tactics in Europe and negative guerilla tactics in East Asia. Their guerilla tactics in East Asia, however, have been revised constantly due to the successive military defeats suffered since the beginning of the war and their base of operations has now been transferred to Australia from Singapore and the Dutch East Indies.

As Britain has no power to maintain its base in Australia, the United States has replaced the former. We see a great significance in this replacement by the United States which has abundant man power and inexhaustible economic strength. We can never slight the American determination to make Australia the base of its anti-Japanese operations. It is always necessary to know the enemy. We must remember in this connection that it is quite possible for American wealth to establish a powerful anti-Japanese base if it is given ample time.

We should not look at the American control of Australia as an indication of the collapse of the British Empire and subsequently that of Australia itself. We must remember that the prevention of reconstruction of Australia by American power is extremely significant for the future of the War of Greater East Asia.

Utilize Our Experience

YOMIURI—The fact that only slight damage was caused by the enemy air raid on April 18 has given us more confidence in our air defense. At the same time we have learned many lessons concerning defense facilities and activities in the future.

At the time of the air raid, the people maintained a claim attitude and effectively defended their homes and those in the neighborhood thanks to the training during the past few years. It has been also realized by the authorities concerned and the people that there are numbers of points to be revised and repleted in our defense preparations and training.

For the improvement of air defense facilities and activities in the future, it is quite necessary to conduct careful investigations concerning the actual conditions of bombing, damages caused, and air defense activities carried out by the people at the time of the air raid. Various useful experiences and data for the improvement of our air defense facilities must be gathered from the people who actually fought against the enemy bombing the other day.

Actual experiences gained by the people must be made the basis for our air defense policy in the future. Brave, timely measures taken by the people at the time of the last air raid should not be passed on merely as stories of bravely. The task imposed on us is how to utilize such experiences for our air defense in the future.

Reorganization of Retail Business

NICHI NICHI—At the meeting of the Cabinet, Tuesday, the Government decided on a policy concerning the reorganization of retail business in the country. What was already announced is its outline and we believe the Government has decided on various concrete measures in this connection.

According to the announcement, the Government will take necessary steps in order to prevent sharp declines of incomes of those who will be forced to give up their business by finding suitable occupations for them. But what those people are anxious to know is the purchasing condition of shops and business rights. Although such conditions must vary according to the kind of business, if the Government has a fixed policy, it must be disclosed at the earliest possible chance.

In peacetime, there are likely to arise varied opinions and oppositions to such a reorganization plan of the retail business, but there will hardly be any opposition at present. There have been a number of shops which were forced to close their business because of the shortage and insufficient supply of commodities, but we have hardly heard of serious complaints from those people. We believe it is the wisest policy to disclose as soon as possible the details of the reorganization policy already decided upon by the Government.

The proposed reorganization of retail business solely aims at the reorganization of industries for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia by mobilizing necessary labor for the above purpose.

According to the announcement, the authorities concerned are to decide the continuation and discontinuation of business, taking fully into consideration the age, experience, quality and technique of merchants. But such a task is by no means an easy one as there are multiple questions to be taken into consideration and the qualification of those people to be entrusted with the selection. It will be most advisable to appoint considerate, well-trained officials for this important task.

Recent Enemy Raid Just to Up Morale Of American Army

(Continued From Page 1)

directions, the Anglo-American nations are exerting themselves feverishly to make up for their string of smashing setbacks, and such attempts are visible in various fields.

"First of all, though belatedly, is the more concrete basis on which the joint military operations of America and Britain are to be executed. The second is the Anglo-American maneuvers to win the Soviet Union completely over to their side. And the last is the air raid over the Japanese mainland last Saturday to cover up the successive reverses they have suffered since the beginning of the war.

Just to 'Save Face'

"Incidentally, that raid on April 18 was aimed to kill two birds with one stone, that is to say, to use it as an excellent propaganda material for home and abroad on the one hand, and on the other, to mitigate public indignation and at the same time to 'save face.' It must also have been the American aim to deal a spiritual blow to the Government and the people of Japan.

"Such being the object of the raid it must be expected that similar attempts will be repeated in the future despite the fact that they will gain no military accomplishment.

"Under these circumstances, the general phase of the war can be considered favorable to the Japanese Empire, but at the same time, the public must be warned against harboring optimistic views because:

1. "It is possible that the world situation will undergo various changes so that the public should not rely too much on outside conditions.

2. "The war results accomplished to date are not necessarily sufficient to judge the strength of the Allies, particularly the United States, and consequently, the replenishment of military preparations of the enemy must be taken into consideration.

3. "In spite of the sharp criticisms directed against the Governments of America, Britain and other countries, there is still no opinion among the public to cease hostilities or expressions that they are tired of the war.

4. "There still remains a gigantic task for Japan of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"When these problems are taken into account, the 100,000,000 Japanese subjects in the home front must renew their determination as the war progresses to disregard private interests in order to bring about a successful consummation of the holy war."

CAIRO WORRIED AS AFRICA TO STOP SENDING SUGAR

Egypt Wants Decree Modified But Consul Makes No Promises

Transocean

ANKARA, April 4.—The South African Union is no longer able to supply Egypt with sugar.

News reaching here from Cairo yesterday stated that the Anglo-Egyptian Supply Commission had discussed the possibility of exporting to Egypt foodstuffs from the Union.

The Egyptian members of the Commission requested that South Africa's recently decreed embargo on sugar exports be somewhat revised in favor of Egypt.

The South African Consul in Cairo Mr. Jarvie, who was present at the meeting, however, declared that he could not promise such revision.

NATIVE CONFIDENCE GAINED BY KINDNESS

People of Bataan Look to Japanese as Saviors—U.S. Ill-Treatment Told

The Filipino natives on Bataan Peninsula are showing more and more confidence in the Japanese soldiers, a Yomiuri correspondent on Bataan reported here on Monday. The report carries narratives by a Filipino boy, soldier and a merchant who had come back to Balanga at the foot of Mt. Mariveles.

The boy of eight said, "War is terrible. My father and mother have gone somewhere. I'm now living with a woman whom I don't know well. The strange lady got sick when we were living in the mountain, and so I go around every day to get boiled rice from the Japanese soldiers. I like the Japanese soldiers very much for they give me many good things. They are very strong.

"My father was a soldier, but the Americans often struck him. I want to become a Japanese soldier, when I get old and to pilot an airplane." So, saying the boy practiced radio gymnastics which he had learned from the soldiers.

A Filipino 43 years old who is engaged in cooking together with the Japanese soldiers at the refugee camps at Balanga, said:

"I had been running a shop selling tobacco and canned food. The American and Filipino forces used to tell the residents that the Japanese would shortly come here and kill all the residents.

"One day, at the beginning of January, the soldiers of the American and Filipino forces came to my shop, broke down the door, plundered all the goods in my shop and fled into the mountains.

Badly Treated by Soldiers

"It was then rumored that plenty of food was stored on Mt. Mariveles and that reinforcements of the American Army would soon reach the naval port of Mariveles to rescue the residents in big ships. And so all the citizens in this area evacuated to Mt. Mariveles.

"We were surprised and regretted much when we arrived at the mountain. Far from what we had thought the mountain was furiously bombarded by the Japanese Forces day after day. We had to wander about in the thickly forested terrain without any definite purpose. For some time after we went to the mountain, the Army gave each of us a handful of rice daily and we made gruel and ate it in small portions three times a day.

"As the food for the American soldiers became scarce, they stopped the distribution of rice to us. We had to live for several days having nothing to eat. The mangoes growing in the mountain were taken by the soldiers before they got ripe and we had absolutely nothing. Seeing the flowers of santol or wild mangosteen then in full bloom, we looked forward to the day when the fruits would be ripe. But this hope was also in vain for the soldiers took the santol fruits before they got ripe.

"If the Japanese had come a bit later, we might have all starved to death. We think of the Japanese soldiers as our saviors."

A Filipino non-commissioned officer of 22 years who is now working as a chauffeur in a certain Japanese Unit, said, "The American soldiers used to say that if we surrendered to the Japanese, we were sure to be killed. But it was an untruth. The Japanese soldiers are very strong and yet kind.

Rescued by Japanese

"We had been on the alert all day at a shadeless place at the foot of Mt. Mariveles, while the American officers and men were stationed at a shaded place in the rear. Toward evening, they used to play baseball. When we made complaints or let go of our rifles, they hit us with bats or kicked us on the shins. They abused us if we did not use up the bullets which they allotted to us daily and so we fired blindly.

"Meanwhile, the food became more and more scarce and many of us Filipino soldiers fell victim to malaria and dengue fever. I also was attacked with dengue fever but no one would take care of me. The army retreated leaving behind them the sick and wounded. Having no help, and also unable to walk, owing to fever, I deserted. As I was eating sugar canes on my way of flight, the Japanese soldiers seized me. They gave me water from their canteens.

"Now that I have completely recovered from fever, I think I will follow the Japanese wherever they may go."

Youngsters Copy Soldiers

The successful operation of the Japanese troops in the Bataan peninsula is now being regarded with wonder by the native inhabitants, especially the young boys and girls.

"Why were such low-stationed Japanese soldiers so powerful in driving out all American influence here?"—the question, according to a Yomiuri correspondent in the peninsula, has been long in the brains of the juvenile population, up till a few days ago when a solution, a very childlike one, was made among them.

Some of the little boys hinted that it was the close-cut hair of the Japanese soldiers which makes them so strong. The suggestion was readily accepted by many other boys, and now scores of young boys are found with closely cropped hair.

Another novel thing noted by the same correspondent is the fact that many inhabitants, also, mostly younger boys, have re-named themselves after the manner of the "brave and kind-hearted" Japanese servicemen. The Japanese soldiers stationed there are often surprised when they ask names of the boys, who will say "I'm Matsuzo," or "I'm Umeikichi." The younger hearts have been so largely influenced by the conduct of the soldiers of Dai-Nippon, the Yomiuri field despatch declared Monday.

Roosevelt Still Seeking Name for Conflict; Time Magazine Suggests 'Unnamed War'

Letters have been pouring into the White House suggesting names for the current war since President Roosevelt expressed a wish that he would like to have a name given to the present war, reports the Asahi from Buenos Aires.

"One of the names which have been suggested by his correspondents has satisfied the President," says the paper.

"Japan was prompt to call the conflict the War of Greater East Asia," the paper proceeds. "The name is most appropriate, in that it is suggestive of the objectives of the sacred war Japan is conducting. Victory will be for the country which has given the war such a happy name, while its foes are at a loss what to call the conflict.

"There are many things, far more important than the matter of naming the current war, for the American people to concern themselves with. The war might be named when hostilities are at an end."

Hendrick Van Loon expressed opposition to the whole idea of giving a name to the war.

He wrote: "The name of a war is one that must not be concocted. I am sure that the present conflict will beget its own name in due course of time."

There is no doubt that America is a house divided against itself about what name the war should be.

This condition prompted the national Magazine, Time, to come out with a proposal that the present conflict should be christened "Unnamed War."

One of the letters to President Roosevelt suggested that the conflict should be called a "War Against the Axis." The President's reply was that the name was too long.

The newspapers started canvassing the leaders of the American nation.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler said that he would like to call the conflict the "20th Century War."

Jack Dempsey, the ex-heavyweight pugilis, suggested that it be called "Fight to the Finish War."

The boxer's suggestion was quickly turned down. It was evident that he was mixing war with boxing.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, former leader of the Isolationists, wrote:

JAPANESE VICTORY NOTED BY SOVIET ARMY OFFICER

Loss of Rangoon Seen Blow to Allied Hopes—Nippon Power Still Undiminished

Special to the Nichi Nichi

KUIBISHEV, April 20.—The Red Star, organ of the Red Army, published in its issue of April 19, an article on the Greater East Asia War written by Major Torchenov, in which the glorious victory of the Japanese Forces was fully recognized.

Major Torchenov's article in substance ran as follows:

"In four months since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the first stage of war has been completed.

"It was believed that the British could hold Southern Burma as the important base of operation, but the loss of Rangoon has proven a great blow to the Allies.

"Consequently, Japan's position in the Indian Ocean has been greatly strengthened, and ports on the Indian coast are now controlled by the Japanese Navy.

"With the loss of Rangoon, the Allied forces have lost all hopes of getting reinforcements by sea, and they have also lost the possibility of sending goods for aiding Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

"Japan seems to possess still sufficient strength to direct powerful thrusts against India and Australia. The damages suffered by Japanese Forces have been very small compared with those of the Allied forces."

Corregidor Island Is Raided 207 Times By Imperial Planes

(Continued From Page 1)

but suffered at the same time, the loss of Sergeant Kenichi Ikeda.

Unable to withstand the fierce attack of the Japanese Forces, the enemy fled toward noon, but in the afternoon, they launched a counter-attack on a still larger scale and again they were beaten back, leaving behind scores of dead on the battlefield. The Japanese side suffered a loss of three men.

In spite of the terrific resistance offered by the enemy, the Japanese troops occupied the enemy positions one after another in the night fight and repulsed repeated enemy counter-attacks on the following day.

On the third day, when only four men were guarding the firing line, the enemy forces comprising about 80 strong made one more desperate attempt to penetrate the Japanese line, showering a hail of bullets as they advanced.

Determined to hold fast to their ground at any cost, the four men, defying certain death, charged into the enemy line with drawn swords and stabbed scores of enemy troops to death in the ensuing hand-to-hand fight. However, the sacrifice of the Japanese side was also great as the three men out of four died heroically in successfully driving the enemy back.

The three days of terrific battle, throughout which the Japanese soldiers had hardly anything to eat, had consumed a greater part of what ammunition they had and consequently, when the enemy made their last attempt to break through the line, the Japanese Forces withheld fire until the enemy was in the very front of their nose, succeeding in scattering them in every direction.

Out of the 57 men including the commander, there were only 39 left at the end of the third day, but thanks to the sacrifice of 18 soldiers, the Japanese Forces yielded not one inch of the ground they had captured despite the overwhelming number of the enemy troops.

Nazi Relief Fund Soars

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 18.—This year's "Day of the German Defense Forces" collection for the German Winter Relief Fund yielded a total of 47,377,935 Reichsmarks. Last year's collection under the same slogan brought in 30,258,490 Reichsmarks. Thus, this year's amount exceeds that of last year's by more than 17 million marks or 56 per cent.

JAPANESE GIVES ¥10,000 FOR AIDING INDIA'S CAUSE

Bose Thanks Restaurant Executive for Sympathy Shown in Independence Movement

An enthusiastic Japanese sympathizer for India's cause recently donated the sum of ¥10,000 from his private purse to Rash Behari Bose, the leader of the Indian independence movement in Japan, according to the Hochi.

The hero of the story is Masajiro Okamoto, 58 years of age, who is the managing director of the Nippon Restaurant Company, which manages many leading restaurants in Tokyo as well as the dining-cars of the Government Railways.

Mr. Okamoto had not entertained any particular interest in the independence movement of India. But when he heard Premier General Hideki Tojo speak at the last Diet session promising Japan's positive assistance to India, he was very much impressed and realized that the independence movement should not be left merely in the hands of the Indians and the Government but must be supported by the civilians as well. Thus, he donated ¥10,000 to Mr. Bose, who makes the Sanno Hotel his headquarters.

Deeply moved by Mr. Okamoto's donation, Mr. Bose immediately dispatched his wife to the Tokyo Cooking School, where Mr. Okamoto is the principal, to convey his heartfelt thanks.

Mr. Okamoto, when interviewed by a Hochi reporter at his residence in Toshima-ku, said:

"I am not acquainted with any of the leaders of the Indian independence movement. Since their fight for freedom is somewhat nearing success, I thought that the civilians of this country must render some help to India's cause. Consequently, I only did my share.

"India must become independent by all means and for this purpose, positive assistance must be given to that country by Japan."

Vichy Now Adopting Policy of Activity

(Continued From Page 1)

Churchill-Roosevelt camp to continue a policy which disregarded even France's most vital needs."

Concluding, the Korrespondenz stated that here as well as in the past a grave psychological error had been committed by France's former allies.

Paris Greets Change

D.N.B.

PARIS, April 20.—The formation of a new French Government has been welcomed by the population of Paris with the greatest satisfaction. An official communique informed the public on March 26 that the Marshal had received in audience Pierre Laval in order to discuss the political problems with him. Since that day only scant news had been forthcoming from Vichy regarding the progress made during the negotiations.

The paper Paris Midi headed its leading article "Serve" outlining that France, occupied and the unoccupied, now had a chance to see themselves represented in one and the same Government. The French people should welcome the appointment of the man of Montoire, the man who endorsed collaboration with Germany. The attitude of the French people should be disciplined as a community which was ready and willing to lead France out of the catastrophe while serving the nation.

The Paris Soir underlined that Pierre Laval succeeded in forming a Cabinet being based on expert men and which, therefore would be in a position to follow again the road of Montoire and lead France over into the European community.

Jean Luchaire, in the Nouveaux Temps, is of the opinion that this Cabinet is entitled to hope that it will fulfill its hard mission. Structurally, the new Government was a novel affair, Luchaire writes, since Marshal Petain had given up his active duties, thus being able to keep aloof from the events of the day. But the role, played at the present by the Marshal, has by no means lost any of its importance. The Marshal still will have to sanction the appointment of any minister. As far as Laval is concerned, his achievements are internationally known and his policy is clear, the policy of collaboration with Germany and Italy according to the principles of Montoire. His Ministers and assistants mostly are "new men."

ECONOMIC FUTURE OF MALAYA BRIGHT

Blitz-Like Speed Characterizes Reconstruction Work on Peninsula

The reconstruction of the Malaya Peninsula is being carried on with the same speed and efficiency that characterizes the blitzkrieg methods of the Imperial Fighting Forces. The work of reconstruction began methodically with the arrival of the various governors of the different states. Now with the cooperation of the military administration, the governments of the various states and the reconstruction of the country are progressing rapidly. Shigemasa Sunada, adviser for the Malay region, made a tour of inspection through the various states recently, returning to Shonan on the 20th. Adviser Sunada's account of the present conditions in Malaya is probably the first authoritative report on the peninsula to be made public. His report, as given in the Asahi on Wednesday, follows:

The agricultural and forestry experimental stations are very active. Special mention must be made of the Rubber Research Institute at Kuala Lumpur. Research into the development of rubber has made great strides, and a substitute has been found for acetic acid, which hitherto could not be produced in Malaya. The substitute is made from palm oil, and further developments are expected. Moreover, the storage period of raw rubber had been restricted to five years. Now, however, experiments have succeeded in evolving a new method which will enable raw rubber to be stored for 10 years.

The cement used in Malaya had been imported from Japan, but when the British embarked on their blockading policy against Japan, the peninsula was obliged to produce its own cement. Consequently the authorities had collected a capital of ¥1,000,000 for the construction of cement factories. In the Kuala Lumpur districts slate deposits are found which extend for 1,000 feet underground. The deposits are of good quality, and their development will enable Malaya to not only produce its own cement, but also export the surplus to the other countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. All the existing cement factories have begun producing and prospects are bright.

Pahang is the largest state in Malaya, and its jungles are the abode of almost every kind of wild beast found in the peninsula. It is planned to establish the world's largest zoological garden in the midst of the Pahang jungles. Tigers, elephants gigantic pythons and other animals will be driven within the garden where they will be allowed to live in their natural state.

Perak is the foremost tin producing state in the peninsula. Two tin mines are in operation at present, and 40 dredgers are expected to be put into operation shortly. There are 70 dredgers in the state.

Kedah is the rice granary of the peninsula. It produces 80 per cent of the rice grown in Malaya. Hitherto the methods of irrigation have been imperfect. Under the supervision of Japanese experts the rice crop here is expected to be doubled.

Penang contains the largest tin refinery in Malaya. Before the war the tin produced in Malaya had been sent to the refineries at Penang and Singapore. The refineries at Penang escaped damage during the battle for Malaya. Under Japanese supervision great improvements are expected.

In Negri Sembilan the Japanese found an unexpected treasure. The British had planned the construction of oil reservoirs at Port Dickson, to which oil from Sumatra could be easily sent. Seven reservoirs had been planned, each capable of holding 10,000 tons of oil. Eighty per cent of the construction work had been completed.

The state of Johore suffered most from the ravages of war, and the work of reconstruction here must be carried out to a greater extent than in the other states. Johore is blessed with rich deposits of bauxite, and good harbors for the export of this mineral. Pulau Bintang, in the vicinity of Johore Bharu, is practically a bauxite island. Careful surveys and test borings are being carried on at present.

Agreement Is Initialed By Nishi and Vanich

(Continued From Page 1)

and should not be based on relations with the British Empire or the United States as before.

"The Government of Thailand has fully recognized this necessity and showed willingness to cooperate in revising exchange rates within the sphere. It is a development that brings joy to all for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Further effective measures for the economic cooperation of Japan and Thailand, and also for the economic establishment of Greater East Asia will be gradually adopted."

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Thailand Financiers Support Parity Move

(Continued From Page 1)

in the latter country, while the Thai Government, on its side, will introduce a strict control of profiteering among the people.

Preparations Made

In preparation for the needed financial measures, the Thai Government had been reported since around March this year to be considering a raise in various taxes, chiefly to finance institutions to be established in connection with the forthcoming new situation. The establishment of a large central bank has been already started. The bank will be capitalized at B20,000,000, it is said.

Thailand, meantime, is planning to change into a country exporting manufactured goods, completely discarding its old way of exporting raw materials. The new plan will be realized under the assistance of Japan from which will be sent experts and capital, it is now being anxiously hoped among those interested both in Japan and Thailand. To all appearances, it will not be long before Thailand will be exporting half-manufactured goods at least.

Danes Helping Finns

Transocean

COPENHAGEN, April 8.—The Danish people are helping Finland in her present economic distress. Roughly 1,000 Finnish children between six and seven have found homes with Danish families. Their number is to be increased to 2,000 by the end of May.

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